

Love

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Algeria	6.00	Den	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Andorra	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Austria	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Belgium	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Canada	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Czechoslovakia	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Denmark	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Egypt	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
France	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Germany	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Greece	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Hong Kong	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
India	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Indonesia	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Iran	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Israel	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Japan	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Lebanon	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Libya	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Luxembourg	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Malaysia	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Mexico	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Morocco	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Netherlands	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Norway	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Poland	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Portugal	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Romania	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Saudi Arabia	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Spain	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Sweden	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Switzerland	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Taiwan	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Turkey	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
U.S.	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
U.K.	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
U.S.S.R.	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Venezuela	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00
Yemen	19.5	Italy	1.00	15.00	Den	1.00	15.00

## Syria Said To Agree to Lebanon Peace Plan

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel apparently won Syria's backing Friday to set up a government of national unity composed equally of Christians and Muslims to guide Lebanon out of nine years of civil war.

Sources in Beirut and Damascus said the cabinet would be formed by 26 ministers early next week, probably under former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Muslim ally of Syria.

But one of the main Maronite Christian leaders, former President Camille Chamoun, said he was categorically opposed to Mr. Karami becoming prime minister. Phalangist radio said Mr. Chamoun, 84, was interior minister in Mr. Karami's "salvation cabinet" at the beginning of the civil war in 1975.

The new government would replace the nine-member caretaker cabinet under the outgoing prime minister, Shafik al-Wazzani, who resigned in February when Druze and Shiite Muslim militias wrested control of mainly Muslim West Beirut from the Lebanese Army.

Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite, has since been unable to form a new government. Opposition groups insisted on constitutional and political changes to end 40 years of Christian domination he negotiated before a new cabinet was formed.

Mr. Gemayel and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria held 11 hours of talks in Damascus, and Mr. Gemayel returned Friday with what the Lebanese and Syria sources said was an "agreement on the principles of peace and national reconciliation."

The two presidents agreed that Muslims and Christians should equally share executive and legislative powers, and Mr. Assad pledged to prevail upon Syria's Druze and Shiite opposition allies to cooperate, the sources said.

Beirut's port and airport would be reopened within two weeks of the formation of the new government, the sources said. Both facilities have been closed since the Feb. 6 fall of West Beirut to anti-government militias.

Lebanon's current 99-seat parliament would be increased to either 120 or 130 seats under the Damascus agreement.

The cabinet is also to set up a 32-man advisory committee within two months to draft constitutional, political, economic and social changes to be carried out within a year, the sources said.

The cabinet will also create a ministerial committee to reorganize the Lebanese Army command and reunite its forces, which collapsed along sectarian lines in the latest rounds of the civil war last September and February, they added.

(AP, Reuters)

■ **UN Renews Lebanon Force**  
Earlier, Michael J. Berlin of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations in New York.

The Security Council Thursday renewed the mandate of a UN peace force in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, but only after a backstage rift between the United States and the government of Mr. Gemayel.

U.S. officials said that the U.S. delegate, Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, warned the Lebanese privately that Washington could not support the terms they had put forward earlier Thursday. Unless these were modified, the United States would have to review its commitment to paying its share of the cost of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, they said.

The dispute arose over Lebanon's desire to include in the resolution support for an expanded UN role in mediating a settlement of the stalemate in southern Lebanon. Both the United States and Israel opposed references in the resolution which, they said, could prejudice such consultations by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Undersecretary Brian Urquhart.

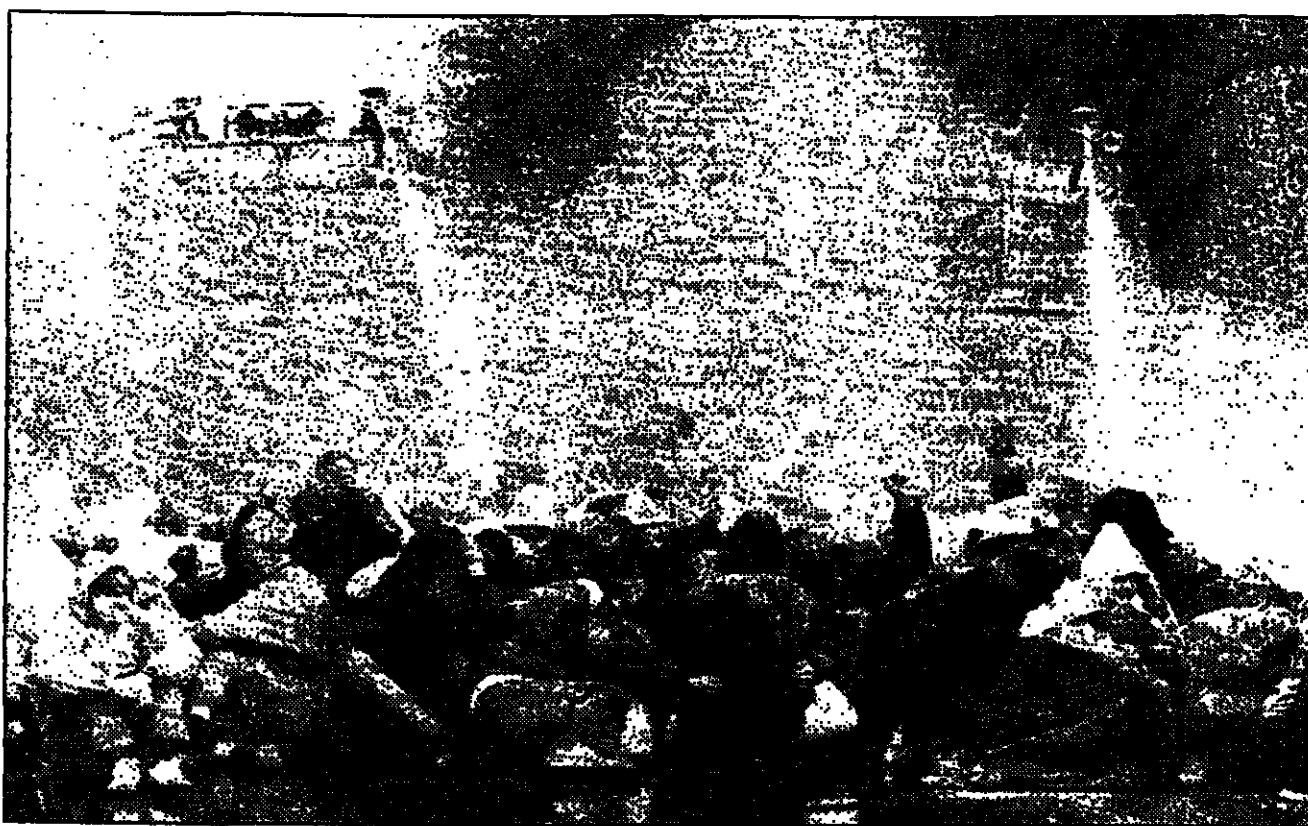
## At Least 12 Hurt In Heathrow Blast

LONDON — A bomb explosion in a passenger terminal at London's Heathrow Airport injured at least 12 persons Friday night, police said.

One of the injured was in very serious condition and another was unconscious on admission, a hospital spokesman said. The bomb went off in the customs and baggage area of Terminal 2, which mainly handles European flights, police said.

Several buildings were cleared and the entire airport was sealed. Bomb squad officers with sniffer dogs were sent to the area. Dozens of anti-terrorist police at the Liberty Embassy siege rushed to the airport complex west of London.

(Reuters, UPI)



Police trained water cannon Friday on protesters staging a sit-in at the U.S. Army barracks in Garlstedt, West Germany.

## West German Police Disperse Protesters at U.S. Army Base

GARLSTEDT, West Germany — Riot police backed by water cannon and tear gas on Friday dispersed hundreds of anti-nuclear protesters blocking a U.S. tank base, injuring at least six persons and arresting 160.

On the second day of protests, hundreds of police with night sticks pushed and chased sections of a crowd of 2,500 from the gates of the barracks of the 2d U.S. Armored Division after sousing them with water laced with tear gas.

Police spokesmen said the 160 people arrested were released after their names were taken for possible future prosecution.

They said six demonstrators were injured in

the crush and four had to be treated in local hospitals when police cleared the road outside the barracks at Garlstedt, 34 miles (40 kilometers) north of Bremen. Demonstrators put the injured at 12, with six needing treatment.

"It is our intention to keep the entrance to the base clear," said a police spokesman.

The mostly young demonstrators blocked the entrance to the Lucius D. Clay Barracks, named after the U.S. general who helped organize the 1948-49 Berlin airlift.

A demonstration of 50 people waited Friday at the gates of the Mutlangen base of the 36th U.S. Field Artillery 35 miles east of Stuttgart, where at least one battery of U.S. Pershing-2

nuclear missiles was reported deployed last November despite a protest campaign.

Eyewitnesses said a handful of demonstrators blocked the road in an attempt to halt a military convoy but there was no trouble with police and no arrests.

"I slept for 50 years. Now I realize what is going on," said one protester at Mutlangen, a teacher named Alfred Renz, 56. "We have to stop the arms race."

Organizers said a small group of protesters set up a peaceful, 24-hour vigil outside the U.S. European Command headquarters near Stuttgart, and 3,000 started a four-day, 40-mile march from Münster to Dortmund. There were dozens of smaller rallies and marches.

## Eclipse Is Called Key To Dating Crucifixion

WASHINGTON — Four dates have been proposed by scholars as the historical date of the Crucifixion of Christ, but only one — Friday, April 3, in 33 AD — is backed up by astronomical history, two Oxford University scientists say.

Colin J. Humphreys and W.G. Waddington, writing in the British journal Nature, present fresh evidence that the Crucifixion took place on the first Friday of April 33, based on a calculation that a partial eclipse of the moon could be seen in Jerusalem on that date. Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Waddington say that this eclipse appeared to be "blood red" and followed a dust storm that "darkened the sun," just as the apostles said in the Gospels.

Presumably, this eclipse was considered irrelevant to the date of the Crucifixion since it was believed to be invisible from Jerusalem, the two Oxford scientists say. "However, the more accurate calculations presented here prove that this eclipse was visible."

For centuries, scholars have argued whether Christ was crucified on one of four April Fridays in the first century: April 11, in the year 27; April 7, in the year 30; April 3, in the year 33, and April 23, in the year 34. The Oxford scientists use Biblical history to dismiss 27 as being too soon and 34 as being too late.

They add: "The only eminent advocate of 23 April, 34, is Sir Isaac Newton, whose chief reason seems to have been that 23 April is St. George's Day," a high Anglican holiday.

Between the remaining two dates — April 7, 30, and April 3, 33 — the Oxford scientists favored the latter because it is the only Friday in April (at Passover time) when the moon was eclipsed by the Earth in any year from 26 to 36, the years Pontius Pilate was Roman governor of Jerusalem and could have ordered the execution of Jesus.



A group of women carried a cross along Jerusalem's Via Dolorosa on Friday, retracing Christ's steps. About 30,000 pilgrims traveled to the city for Good Friday and Easter.

## CIA Is Seen as Having Dominated U.S. Policy on Nicaragua

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House rejected a Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister as the next ambassador to Washington at the insistence of the CIA, administration officials say.

They said Thursday the decision overruled a recommendation made by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and reflected what they described as the dominant role the CIA has taken in determining U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

The rejection, disclosed in Nicaragua on Wednesday, was confirmed by the State Department Thursday.

At the urging of the CIA, administration officials said, the White House is also considering imposing economic sanctions against Nicaragua, including an embargo of banana imports and the cancellation of landing rights in the United States for Nicaragua's national airline, Aeroline.

These measures have been opposed by the State Department, officials said. A final decision on the sanctions has not been made.

Another sign of the CIA's ascendancy in shaping Nicaragua policy was the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, which administration officials have said was proposed and encouraged by the intelligence

agency as part of its three-year effort to harass the Sandinistas by supporting Nicaraguan rebels.

Intelligence officials said the CIA objected to Nicaragua's choice for ambassador, Nora Astorga, because of her role in the 1978 murder of an officer in the Nicaraguan National Guard who was an operative of the CIA. The officials said that Miss Astorga lured the officer, General Reynaldo Perez Vega, to her bedroom, where he was slain by Sandinist revolutionaries.

Administration officials said the CIA's growing role in shaping policy toward Nicaragua marked the latest development in a series of internal power struggles that have

marked the administration's management of policy in Central America. Theoretically, the officials said, the State Department now directs the development of policy. Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for Latin America, heads an interagency committee that formulates policy.

In practice, however, the officials said, the State Department often has little influence over final decisions, with the Defense Department dominating policy discussions about El Salvador and Honduras and the CIA taking the lead on Nicaragua.

The State Department, the officials said, sometimes goes along

with Pentagon or CIA initiatives despite reservations to avoid gaining a reputation for being soft on Soviet and Cuban interference in Central America.

Final decisions, the officials said, are made by President Ronald Reagan in consultation with the White House national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

The CIA's role in policy development, the officials said, stems partly from the agency's primacy in managing support for the rebels, a major component of U.S. policy. Rebel forces number from 12,000

to 15,000. The CIA's role in policy development, the officials said, stems partly from the agency's primacy in managing support for the rebels, a major component of U.S. policy. Rebel forces number from 12,000

to 15,000. The Foreign Office said Mr. Miles met with the Libyan foreign

## Britain Insists Libyans Must Leave Embassy

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

LONDON — Britain is sticking to its demands that Libyans leave Libya's besieged embassy and allow police to search for weapons used in a machine-gun attack on Libyan dissidents, British officials said Friday.

On the fourth day of the embassy siege, Libyan and British diplomats discussed ideas on ways to end the standoff. But a Foreign Office spokesman said, "We're sticking with our demands."

Police strengthened barricades around the embassy on St. James's Square and dozens of marksmen kept up a round-the-clock vigil.

NBC-TV paid almost \$25,000 to get Colonel Qadhafi "live" on its "Today" show, Page 3.

About 25 Libyans have been inside since the shooting.

The spokesman said tensions had eased but Britain appeared resigned to a long diplomatic struggle. "I don't see this thing being resolved in a short time," said a spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office.

Libya on Friday considered a British proposal for ending the siege and the British ambassador in Tripoli said he was "not pessimistic" that a diplomatic solution to crisis could be reached.

Ambassador Oliver Miles, speaking in the garden of his residence in Tripoli after a second round of talks with Ali Traiki, Libya's equivalent of foreign minister, was asked if tension was cooling.

"That certainly is true," he replied.

"We and the British and the Libyans are continuing our search for a peaceful solution to the problem," he said. "We are in the middle of very difficult and delicate negotiations."

The Foreign Office said Mr. Miles met with the Libyan foreign

minister, who handed over a response to London's demands for ending the crisis. "The response is now being considered," a spokesman said. He refused to disclose how the government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi had answered.

"The new meeting Friday morning in Libya took place in a constructive atmosphere and both sides reaffirmed their wish to conclude matters in a peaceful manner," the spokesman said.

A Libyan Foreign Ministry statement earlier Friday said Britain's request to search the London embassy, which Libya calls a People's Bureau, was "unacceptable."

The deadlock at Libya's embassy began Tuesday when a burst of machine-gun fire from inside killed a policeman and wounded 11 persons during an anti-Qadhafi rally.

The prime minister was being briefed on the siege while she was at her Chequers residence near London after a three-day visit to Portugal, but there were no plans for her to take direct charge of the embassy crisis, Home Secretary Leon Brittan and members of the cabinet met twice Friday to consider Britain's answer.

Police said negotiations were continuing Friday by telephone with the people inside the embassy but said there had been no movement and none was expected until "things are sorted out on the political side." The police sent in more food, soft drinks and cigarettes.

The reports of diplomatic progress from Tripoli contrasted with the strong statements Thursday by Colonel Qadhafi. In a television interview, he demanded that the police lift their siege of the embassy and blamed them for the death of the policeman.

Police cannot enter the building without Libya's permission.

(AP, UPI)

## Mondale's Black Supporters Are Preparing to Confront Jackson

By Milton Coleman and Eric Pianin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Black politicians supporting Walter F. Mondale are moving to confront the "Jackson factor" in the Democratic presidential campaign and to enhance their role at the party's convention this July in San Francisco, where they are likely to outnumber supporters of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Dozens of black Mondale supporters were invited to a meeting Friday hosted by the mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, Richard Arrington. He played a pivotal role in Mr. Mondale's March 13 primary victory in Alabama.

Among those invited were Representatives Mickey Leland of Texas and Charles B. Rangel of New York; Coleman A. Young, the mayor of Detroit; Julian Bond, a state senator in Georgia; Sharon Pratt Dixon, a member of the Democratic National Committee from Washington; Coretta Scott King, a civil rights leader and the widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.; and Aaron Henry, a civil rights leader from Mississippi.

George A. Dalley, Mr. Mondale's deputy campaign manager, said that one purpose of the meeting was to sharpen Mr. Mondale's focus on issues affecting

blacks and to improve his performance among black voters in the remaining Democratic primaries and caucuses.

Another purpose, according to several persons invited to the meeting, was to affirm their view that Mr. Jackson is only one of many politicians speaking for blacks and that his candidacy should not be permitted to polarize the party.

"At the Democratic convention, the majority of the black delegates are going to be Mondale delegates," said Alvin Holmes, a representative in Alabama's state legislature. Mr. Holmes is also a vice chairman of the Alabama Democratic Conference, the black wing of the state party.

"All of us are going to have something to say about the platform. There is no one person who is going to decide what is going to be in the Democratic platform," Mr. Holmes said.

Mr. Holmes and others are particularly concerned about Mr. Jackson's statement that he will not support a nominee who does not favor an abolition of runoff primaries in 10 Southern states. Mr. Jackson argues that such primaries discriminate against minorities.

"Any black who doesn't support the Democratic nominee is indirectly supporting Ronald Reagan,

Ronald Reagan is more detrimental to black folks in America than the primaries," Mr. Holmes said.

"We don't happen to think double primaries are our be-all and end-all," said another leading black Democrat and Mondale supporter who asked not to be named. "We think there are some critical issues involving aid to cities, welfare, budget cuts, public education, Social Security, Medicaid."

Before his campaign began, some analysts had predicted that Mr. Jackson would get no more than 100 of the 3,933 delegates to the convention. With the primaries and caucuses little more than half over, he has won 161 delegates and emerged as an important potential power broker at the convention.

But, because of rules adopted years ago by the party, as many as 750 of the convention delegates may be black, and less than half of them may be influenced by Mr. Jackson.

In the Alabama primary, for instance, Mr. Jackson won 55 percent of the black vote, compared with 40 percent for Mr. Mondale and 1 percent for Senator Gary Hart. Yet, of the 62 delegates chosen so far in Alabama, 23 are black, and of those, 12 are pledged to support Mr. Mondale, nine Mr. Jackson and one Mr. Hart. One is uncommitted.

Some of the 250 current and former black mayors

meeting Thursday at the National Conference of Black Mayors in St. Louis, said they supported Mr. Jackson's efforts.

"He has created a togetherness," said James A. Shanks, former mayor of Jonestown, Mississippi. "He's going to have the rest of the people respecting black people."

But many of the mayors also said they are not likely to walk out of the convention if Mr. Jackson loses his bid for a platform plank to end runoff primaries.

Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma have laws requiring party nominees for various local, state and federal offices to receive a majority vote.

The winner of a multicandidate primary who receives less than a majority is pitted against a second-place finisher in a runoff contest.

Mr. Jackson and others argue that this is unfair to black candidates who win a plurality in the first primary but are defeated in the runoff. This often happens when white voters who split their votes among white candidates in the first race unite in the second to defeat the black.

## INSIDE

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■ Indiana Standard has not decided whether to appeal a decision that it is liable for the 1978 oil spill off France. Page 2.

■ Budget deficits around the world are "absolutely insane," said the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock. Page 7.

■ Money is the source of tragic chaos in the world food system. World Agriculture. Page 9.

■ The "Tongue Troopers," as they are sometimes known in Quebec, are on the move against the use of English.



# For the Basques, It's 'War' With France

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

ONDARROA, Spain — Late last year the small village of Lizar in southern Spain took a long look back to 1883, when, furious that "French rabble" had stoned a Spanish monarch in Paris, it single-handedly declared war on France.

The villagers decided it was time to let bygones be bygones. And so, after 100 years, they formally declared the war over. "We've forgiven them now," said the mayor, Diego Sánchez.

Most Spaniards shrugged off the decision as a bit of quaint Andalusian laggardness. Here in the north, along the craggy coast of the Basque country, any notion of peace with France — and any notion of forgiveness for the French — seems out of place.

Basque fishermen are embroiled in a bitter and risky battle with the French Navy over deep-sea fishing in the Bay of Biscay.

The front line of the battle is this isolated fishing town, more than an hour's drive from San Sebastián along a rocky, roller-coaster shore. The Francophobia that has been unlearned is so palpable that a visitor would do well to think twice before lighting up a Gauloise.

"Prove to me you're not French and you can take my photograph!" shouted Trinidad Laranaga, laughing. She and a dozen others were seated in a portside garage, surrounded by the mesh of an anchovy net badly rent by storms, which they were snipping and sewing.

"Bad times, bad times. The French have always stepped on us. But this — this is different. It's all-out war." She let fly a stream of fishmonger's abuse, mixing Castilian and Basque, that had the other women laughing and some blushing.

Since 1977, when the European Community nations extended their territorial waters to 200 miles (321 kilometers) offshore and then began cutting back on fishing licenses for Spanish trawlers, Basque fishermen have grandly ignored the French dominion, asserting their rights to drop net and line in "ancient waters."

For years the hide-and-seek between French patrol boats and the low-slung, brightly painted vessels flying the red, green and white Basque flag, was something of a game. But on March 7, the game turned ugly when a French gunboat tried to intercept two trawlers 140 miles off the coast of La Rochelle.

After a three-hour chase, it opened fire and wounded nine fishermen, two of them seriously. The incident was received as something close to an act of war by the Spanish press, which compared it to the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last September. It touched off demonstrations, truck burnings, a retaliatory border blockade by French trucks, the stoning of the French Embassy in Madrid and the fire-bombing of a Renault showroom in Bilbao.

Ondarroa is a town of about 12,000, hemmed around a crescent-shaped harbor by steep, pine-covered mountains.

The town hall is in the hands of the Basque Nationalist Party, the mainline and more moderate Basque party. But everywhere there are posters and graffiti supporting Herri Batasuna, the radical political grouping allied with the separatist organization ETA. Signposts giving the names of nearby towns in Castilian are blacked out.

There are two industries — fishing and canning fish. "Everyone here lives off the sea," said Idor Echeverria, owner of a trawler. Ondarroa is home to 95 trawlers. About 30 of them have licenses to fish in European Community wa-

ters. Ten are tied up waiting for licenses and 18 are registered as British vessels and fly the Union Jack, a legalistic subterfuge no longer respected by French patrols. Thirty-seven operate without licenses, mostly in French waters since the species they go after — hake, megrim and monk fish — are rarely found anymore in Spanish waters.

Owners of the trawlers bridle at paying fines for violations, which range from \$1,250 to \$15,000. They say the waters are theirs by tradition and that their rights were laid down by a 1964 "London convention" and, at least as regards a strip of the coastline, by a 1967 agreement with France. The French position is that the agreement was superseded by the Common Market decision and later treaties.

"The government could defend our position," said Mr. Echeverria. "But for political reasons it doesn't. Spain is trying to enter the EC and so neither the conservative government before nor the Socialists now want to take it up."

For a month after the naval attack, the trawlers stayed put in Ondarroa while tempers cooled and Madrid tried to work out an arrangement of compensation for



Fishing boats at moorings in the Basque town of Ondarroa, staying out of French waters. Fishermen gave up. Within the last few days, the vessels have slipped back out to sea.

## Indiana Standard Says It Is Undecided on Appeal of Ruling on '78 Oil Spill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) says it has not decided whether to appeal a federal court ruling that it is liable for damages incurred in the vast oil spill from the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz off the coast of France in 1978.

The ruling, handed down here Thursday, was welcomed Friday by the French government, which said it might affect oil companies' ability to "hide" behind flags of convenience. The ship was under Liberian registry.

On Thursday, Indiana Standard officials reacted by saying they were "disappointed" with the decision.

They also said the company was studying the decision and did not know whether it would appeal.

Although monetary damages will be assessed at a later trial, Ben Haller, a New York-based attorney for the French government, said damage claims could reach billions of dollars. Indiana Standard disputed this.

Initial claims totaled almost \$2 billion, but some attorneys for the plaintiffs said they did not expect the awards to exceed \$400 million. Indiana Standard predicted that damages would amount to \$148 million at the most.

The company's stock was off 3/4 to 55 1/2 Thursday on the New York

Stock Exchange. The market was closed Friday for the Good Friday holiday.

A hearing was scheduled for May 31 to begin the discovery process for determining damages. Under U.S. maritime law, legal experts said, Indiana Standard can seek an appeal before damages are fixed.

Indiana Standard said that "we are disappointed by the court decision" but "pleased that the court upheld our claim that the Spanish shipbuilder... is liable because of design and construction defects."

The Amoco Cadiz's steering gear failed during a gale and the ship broke in two off the coast of Brit-

ain on March 17, 1978, disgorging 68 million gallons (258 million liters) of crude oil onto more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) of French shoreline, ruining local shellfish and tourism industries. Traces of the oil still remain.

In a 111-page opinion, U.S. District Judge Frank J. McGarr of the Northern District of Illinois ruled Thursday that Indiana Standard and two subsidiaries, Amoco International Oil Co. and Amoco Transporel Co., were liable "to the full extent" for damage caused by the spill, the biggest in tanker history.

The only larger spill was the blowout of the Ixtoc-I well in Mexico in 1979, which spewed about 3.1 million barrels, or about 130 mil-

lion gallons, of oil into the Gulf of Mexico.

Judge McGarr ruled that the oil company should compensate the French government as well as French businesses, municipalities and individuals. He also ruled that the defendants would have to compensate Petroleum Insurance of Bermuda, which had insured the vessel's cargo.

Judge McGarr also said the oil company could pursue claims against the ship's builder, Astilleros Españoles de Madrid, "to the extent that liability was contributed to by the negligence and fault of the shipbuilder."

Attempts to reach lawyers for the shipbuilder were unsuccessful. Astilleros Españoles had disputed the jurisdiction of the U.S. court and did not defend itself. Lawyers said any U.S. judgment against it could be enforced only by seizing the company's property in the United States.

In Paris Friday, the French secretary of state for the environment, Hugues Bouchard, said in a statement that the government "warmly welcomed" the decision. "Justice has been done," Mrs. Bouchard said. "Companies must not be able to hide behind subcontractors or flags of convenience." (AP, NYT, WP, UPI)

## INTERNATIONAL POSITION

### SAUDI ARABIA NAVAL SHIP SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE & MANAGEMENT

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#### SUPERVISORS

Mechanical; Services; Electrical; Weapons; Electronics; Production; Planning; Calibration Lab; Quality Assurance and Control

#### INSPECTORS

Electrical; Electronics; Non-Destructive Testing; Receiving; Mechanical; Weapons

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**BASIL**

## Tokyo Starting to Seek Better Ties With Moscow

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan is making overtures for better relations with the Soviet Union after more than four years of near deadlock.

Since January, overtures have been made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the Foreign Ministry in statements that suggest that the government has decided that the time for renewed talks is approaching.

The hopes are in part based on the supposition that the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, will be more open to a resumption of at least low-level talks than his predecessor.

The hopes are also a reflection of the Reagan administration's more conciliatory rhetoric in dealing with the Soviet Union. The Japanese approach to East-West relations generally moves in tandem with that of the United States.

No major change in relations appears likely, but Japan is hoping for minor breakthroughs on noncontroversial issues.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe announced last week that a Foreign Ministry official would be sent to Moscow late this month to try to arrange talks. He said the government was interested in promoting a number of private and cultural exchanges.

The Japan-Soviet Union relationship declined after the Russian intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

In retaliation, the Japanese government began restricting the use of economic credits that had been counted on to finance projects in Siberia. Japan also joined the United States in boycotting the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

Relations declined further last fall when a Soviet fighter downed a Korean Air Lines passenger jet north of Japan.

But in February, Mr. Nakasone, answering questions in parliament, began hinting at a desire to restore

some warmth to the relationship. Mr. Nakasone said that Mr. Chernenko's rise to power offered an opportunity to determine whether talks might be resumed.

The prime minister suggested that his government would soon review the economic sanctions imposed after the intervention in Afghanistan.

Japan would like a visit to Tokyo by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. No Soviet foreign minister has visited here in eight years, and the Japanese would regard a resumption of visits as proof that relations were improving. But when Mr. Abe proposed the idea of a Gromyko visit in February, the Soviet Union turned it down.

"We see the same basic position being taken under Chernenko" that marked the Soviet government of Yuri V. Andropov, an official said this week. "There seems to be no change."

"We think that it may be even harder under Chernenko to make a move toward the Western world," the official said. "They are in a passive position and are very inflexible. So Japan can make no rapid progress in the bilateral relationship."

Public statements from the Soviet Union routinely accuse Japan of moving militarily into the U.S. orbit and hint at an impending alliance comprising Japan, South Korea and the United States.

A Soviet official, in an interview with a Japanese newspaper, said that Japan, with U.S. encouragement, has begun "dismantling the entire system of Soviet-Japanese relations created by the efforts of the two countries in the postwar period."

The Russians have continued to increase their military strength in the region in a manner often interpreted here as a response to Japanese hostility.

The number of Soviet SS-20 missile launchers based in the Far East, according to U.S. information, has increased from about 100 in 1982 to 135.

There has been no movement, even in days of a warmer relationship, on what Japan regards as the most serious issue — the Soviet control of the islands off the coast of Hokkaido that Soviet troops occupied at the end of World War II.

## Israeli Army Starts to Take Arab Recruits

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel has begun accepting Arab citizens for army service as part of a campaign for greater communal integration, officials disclosed.

"If Moslems and Christians want to volunteer, we are ready to accept them," Benjamin Gur-Aryeh, Arab affairs adviser to the prime minister, said Thursday. "Before, most of them would have been turned away on security grounds. Today, we are taking a more lenient approach."

Defense Ministry officials said the change had occurred in the past couple of months and the policy was still largely experimental.

Mr. Gur-Aryeh said about 100 Moslems had joined the army under the new policy. About two-thirds of them would have been rejected previously.

"This is only the beginning. If the policy proves a success, many more will be included," he said.

Although nearly 20 percent of Israeli citizens are Arab, only Druze and Moslem Circassians used to be considered loyal enough to Israel for recruitment. The two groups usually serve with the "minorities unit" or with the paramilitary border police.

Arabic speakers are particularly useful to the army in policing occupied territories such as the West Bank and southern Lebanon.

Mr. Gur-Aryeh said that under the new policy Arab volunteers would not be restricted to particular units or functions. Previously it was feared that Israeli Arabs would have mixed loyalties and be unwilling to serve in combat against enemy Arab states.

Arab groups frequently protested against the old policy, pointing out that some social benefits are available only to families of veterans and many jobs require military clearance.

Israeli Arabs, though generally poorer and less-educated than Jews, enjoy full legal rights including the right to join unions, receive welfare and vote.

The new recruitment policy has been introduced without fanfare. Several Arab leaders and experts in Arab affairs said they were unaware of it.

Samir Darwish, mayor of the village of Baka el-Garbia and a prominent Arab spokesman, doubted whether the change had real meaning.

"Military service implies getting equal rights. I'm not convinced that the government is willing to pay the price," he said.

Mr. Gur-Aryeh said the objective of the policy was to help to bring about equal status for Arabs. "Many Israeli Arabs want to be integrated into society with full privileges. In Israel, if someone doesn't serve in the army, he is not equal," he said. "This shift is to allow the Arabs to be truly equal."

## 3 Killed in Swiss Avalanche

The Associated Press

SION, Switzerland — Three skiers were fatally injured Friday in an avalanche in the Valais Alps near the Grande-Dixence dam at an altitude of 2,300 meters (7,015 feet), police reported. The accident brought the season's avalanche death toll in the Swiss Alps to 35.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Is Reportedly Probing Bechtel

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Bechtel Corp., the large U.S. multinational, is being investigated by the FBI and Justice Department for alleged bribery of South Korean officials between 1978 and 1980 to obtain nuclear power plant contracts, according to an article in upcoming issues of the magazines Mother Jones and Multinational Monitor.

The alleged violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act occurred at a time when two top Reagan administration officials held high positions in the corporation: Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger was vice president, general counsel and a director, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz was vice chairman and became president in December 1980.

FBI and Justice Department spokesmen refused to comment on whether any federal investigation is under way involving Bechtel or its personnel. However, Justice Department sources indicated Friday that, although there is an investigation that is focused on a Bechtel employee, there is no evidence that either Mr. Shultz or Mr. Weinberger was involved. The two magazines said their reporters had conducted a nine-month investigation into the alleged bribery.

### MiG Reportedly Fires on U.S. Copter

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A U.S. Army Cobra helicopter was fired on by rockets and cannon from a Soviet-built MiG jet fighter "of unknown nationality" Friday while on an observation mission near the West German-Czechoslovak border, Pentagon officials said.

The helicopter was not hit and returned safely to base, the sources said. The national identity of the MiG was not established, the sources said. The U.S. European Command is investigating the incident. Asked how close to the Czechoslovak border the helicopter was flying when the shooting occurred, a spokesman reported: "That's part of the investigation."

A spokesman said the helicopter was on an observation mission along the Czechoslovak border near Zwickau, West Germany, when it was fired on. The American pilot identified the attacking aircraft as a MiG, the sources said. The Soviets supply MiG aircraft of various types to their Warsaw Pact allies, including Czechoslovakia.

### Warsaw Pact Appeals for Dialogue

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — The Warsaw Pact issued a strong appeal for a return to dialogue to defuse East-West tension Friday, but reaffirmed that it would not resume talks on nuclear weapons until new U.S. missiles were withdrawn from Europe.

A communiqué issued after a meeting of foreign ministers from the seven countries of the Communist alliance said: "There is no question that could not be solved through negotiations."

Pact members "believed it was possible to solve the questions of reduction, including the complete destruction of both the intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons, through genuine and successful talks," it added. But they demanded the withdrawal of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles deployed in Western Europe late last year to "create the basis for the resumption of talks" on limiting nuclear weapons.

### 49 Sentenced to Death in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters) — A Turkish military court has sentenced 14 Kurdish militants to death, bringing to 49 the number of people condemned to hang in trials this past week.

Martial law authorities in the southern city of Adana said the 14 were sentenced in the trial of 186 alleged members of the underground Kurdish Workers' Party which ended Thursday in the city of Adiyaman. Four were jailed for life and 45 received sentences of up to 20 years, they added.

It was the sixth mass trial to end in a week in Turkey. A total of 49, including 33 Kurdish separatists, were condemned to death and 529 were jailed. On Wednesday, a military court in Diyarbakir sentenced to death 19 Kurds and jailed 170. The other trials were mainly of political militants accused of violence before the 1980 army coup.

### Iraq Say It Expects Attack by Israel

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq expects Israel to launch some form of attack against it soon to assist a long-predicted Iranian offensive in the Gulf war, according to Iraq's culture and information minister, Latif Nassif al-Jassim.

Mr. Jassim was the latest of a series of Iraqi officials, including President Saddam Hussein, to warn of an impending Israeli attack. He told the official Iraqi news agency Thursday night: "Imperialist and Zionist circles have begun to accelerate their attempts to mount an aggression on Iraq's industrial and economic installations." He said the "Israeli aggression is timed to take place as soon as Iran mounts a new aggression on Iraq."

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Several hundred Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded in the past week when Chinese gunners bombarded Vietnamese positions on the border with Guangxi and Yunnan provinces, the New China News Agency said Friday. It was the highest toll China has reported since the latest frontier clashes began April 2. (Reuters)

A senior Soviet diplomat who was his country's last ambassador to Egypt left Cairo Friday after a six-day visit and talks with Egyptian officials, the official Middle East News Agency said. The diplomat, Vladimir Polyakov, now director of the Middle East department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was expelled from Egypt in 1981 by President Anwar Sadat. (AP)

The Italian Foreign Ministry Friday protested the action of a Yugoslav Navy patrol boat that fired on an Italian fishing boat caught fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters Thursday. (UPI)

U.S. domestic airlines last year paid nearly \$49 million in compensation to passengers who were denied seats despite having confirmed reservations or tickets, the Civil Aeronautics Board reported in Washington Friday. The figure represented an increase of 42 percent on that of the preceding year, the agency said. (UPI)

Greece and Turkey will take part with Britain and Italy in a NATO exercise in the Mediterranean later this month, officials said Friday in Athens. It will be the first time Greece has taken part in such maneuvers since October, when it pulled out of NATO exercises because of a dispute with Turkey over the military status of the Greek island of Lemnos. (AP)

A man with a gun in his pocket approached former Vice President Walter F. Mondale during a campaign stop Thursday in Dearborn, Michigan, but was released when Secret Service agents decided that there had been no threat. William Polakowski, of Detroit, an international representative for the United Auto Workers, had a permit for the gun. (AP)

The U.S. Navy sold 11 destroyers to other countries for \$5.2 million when it should have charged \$36.4 million, the General Accounting Office said in a report released Thursday in Washington. Three of the vessels went to Taiwan, two each to South Korea, Greece and Mexico and one each to Turkey and Pakistan. (AP)

Negotiators for 17,000 Las Vegas workers walked out of wage talks Friday, charging that offers by representatives of 29 gambling resorts were inadequate. The strike, involving culinary workers, bartenders, stagehands and musicians, began on April 2. (UPI)

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## U.S. Senators' Copter, Hit by Shots, May Have Strayed Over Salvador

By Joseph B. Treaster

**TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras** — U.S. diplomats say they cannot rule out the possibility that two U.S. Army helicopters that came under fire Wednesday may have strayed over rebel-controlled territory in El Salvador.

But they denied Thursday that the aircraft, one of which carried two U.S. senators, were doing anything other than taking them and the wife of the U.S. ambassador to a camp for Salvadoran refugees near the border.

The two UH-1H helicopters were first reported in Washington to have been forced down by gunfire.

But officials said Thursday that only one of them had been hit, and that the gunfire had not forced it to the ground.

Salvadoran rebels said in a broadcast over their clandestine radio Wednesday night that they had shot at helicopters that had crossed from Honduras into El Salvador's Morazan province. They charged that the aircraft were on a "reconnaissance mission."

Colonel James D. Strachan, the U.S. military spokesman in Honduras, said the two helicopters were "absolutely not" taking part in an intelligence-gathering operation.

"We wouldn't be taking the two senators and the ambassador's wife on a spy mission," said Crescencio

Arco, the acting deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy. "They were going to visit a refugee camp."

The helicopters were carrying Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida and Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana; Diana Negroponte, wife of Ambassador John D. Negroponte; two aides to the senators, four U.S. Embassy and military escorts and six crewmen.

Officials said the aircraft left the Honduran Air Force base at Palmerola, 45 miles (72 kilometers) northwest of Tegucigalpa, in mid-afternoon. They flew south to a Honduran Army base at Marcala, where they picked up the Honduran Army liaison officer, then to the refugee camp at Colomoncagua, which lies three miles north of the Salvadoran border.

As the helicopters neared the area where the border is poorly defined and has been in dispute for years, they came under fire that Mr. Johnston and some diplomats described as heavy.

"We figure there was hundreds of rounds fired at the helicopter," Mr. Johnston said.

Officials said three bullets hit the helicopter carrying the senators: one hit a door 12 inches (30 centimeters) from Mr. Chiles's foot, another went through the windshield and a third hit the rotor blade.

## Of Travel, Talk and Fatigue: A Day in Hart's Life

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

**AUSTIN, Texas** — It began in drizzle in Cleveland and ended 17 hours later in the late-evening steam of Austin. Before it was over, Senator Gary Hart, his staff and the news correspondents and technicians who follow him flew 1,790 miles on a 727 jet that burned 5,225 gallons of fuel.

They attended a dozen political events, visited five cities, filed scores of articles and drank 18 pots of coffee, nine gallons (34.2 liters) of milk, 100 sodas and about 180 miniature bottles of liquor.

Wednesday, a typical day in the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, went like this:

6:30 A.M. Eastern Standard Time, 40 minutes before sunrise in Cleveland. In a suite in the Hollenden House Hotel, Mr. Hart begins to stir. He has had less than six hours of sleep. As usual, he finds the journey from bed to shower the most difficult trip of the day.

7:45 A.M. Mr. Hart, accompanied by aides and Secret Service agents, leaves the hotel for a Cleveland television station, where he appears on an interview show.

"Are you going to beat Ronald Reagan?" he is asked. He answers yes.

As he leaves, he encounters the next guest on the show, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, who withdrew from the race a month ago. They chat briefly. One will court Ohio voters for the May 8 presi-



Gary Hart in Austin

dential primary and the other will try to build support for his reelection in 1986.

8:30 A.M. The Hart motorcade stops at the Clark Avenue Bridge, which is being torn down because it is too expensive to maintain. Mr. Hart uses the bridge as a prop for his remarks about the need to keep bridges and roads in good repair.

10 A.M. Mr. Hart's 727 heads south to Texas, which early next month is to begin selection of 200 delegates to the national convention. During the 1,220-mile (1,952-kilometer) flight to Amarillo, Mr. Hart sits alone in the first-class cabin, polishing an article and toying with ideas for a speech.

12:15 P.M. Central Standard Time. The scenery has changed from the white smoke of steel

mills to the flatlands of Texas, where horses graze beneath windmills. The next event is at the Amarillo Civic Center, where Mr. Hart delivers the speech he has just finished writing. It stresses his theme of choosing a new generation of leadership.

1:50 P.M. The party boards the plane for a 110-mile flight from Amarillo to Lubbock.

2:40 P.M. The Hart entourage shows the first signs of fatigue as it files into the Lubbock Municipal Auditorium. The feet move a little more slowly, the eyelids feel a little heavier. But Mr. Hart seems upbeat, especially when he criticizes former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, his principal rival.

3:50 P.M. The travelers board the jet, this time for the 200-mile flight from Lubbock to Wichita Falls in the oil and gas country of north-central Texas. "I think it's very unfair on the candidate," said David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party, who is a visitor on the Hart campaign. "It's a form of cruelty to human animals to make them go through this month after month. In America you call it running for office, where we call it standing for office. Perhaps these phrases have larger meanings."

4:40 P.M. The party splits. Mr. Hart and some local supporters go to a fund-raising event that is closed to the press; reporters and staff personnel go to the home of the president of Midwestern State University for a barbecue.

6:30 P.M. Fortified by barbecued beef, cole slaw, beans and

bread, the reporters and staff join more than 400 people on the university campus. It is Mr. Hart's eighth public event of the day, and he seems tired. His voice is raspy. He stumbles a bit over familiar words, rambles when answering questions.

7:45 P.M. Under a clear, dark sky, the Hart party drives to the Wichita Falls Airport. By now, the group is in a fog of fatigue, vision cloudy and legs sore. They tread their way up the stairs at the rear of the aircraft for the fourth flight of the day, one 41-minute, 260-mile trip to Austin.

9:10 P.M. The motorcade arrives at the Hyatt Regency Austin, where many reporters and staff members retreat to their rooms. Mr. Hart meets with fund-raisers.

9:25 P.M. Mr. Hart, tired, hoarse and perspiring, gives a short talk to 500 people who paid \$25 each to attend a fund-raising event in the crowded ballroom. "Of course, he's tired," one senior aide says to a correspondent. "Aren't you?"

9:50 P.M. Hundreds of supporters are in the ballroom, buying buttons and bumper stickers and treating each other to cool, tall drinks. Mr. Hart and his dwindling group of aides slip out to meet with a dozen Hispanic supporters.

10:30 P.M. Mr. Hart goes to his room with two aides who review the day's events. One of the last calls from the room is to room service. The man who wants to be president wants a cheesesteak.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Public Television

#### Plans Series on Russia

A 10-hour television series called "Who Are the Russians?" dealing with the history, politics and culture of the Soviet Union since 1917, is to be made for U.S. public television stations. The project is being developed by Viscom, a New York-based television news agency, in cooperation with the Public Broadcasting Service and the W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union. It will take about two years to produce.

The aim is "to give the public a context to help them understand the mass of facts about the Soviet Union coming at them every night on nightly news," according to Bert Patenaude, a Harriman Institute fellow-working as a development director on the TV project.

### Automakers Deplore 'Health Care Monster'

A congressional hearing last week on rising national health costs drew complaints from spokesmen for major auto companies. Joseph A. Califano Jr., a director of the Chrysler Corp., said his company has to sell 70,000 cars a year, the equivalent of about \$400 million, to pay for employee health care. This makes Blue Cross, the health insurance company, Chrysler's largest single supplier. Health costs, he said, including insurance premiums and health-related taxes, will exceed \$500 for each car the company sells this year.

Mr. Califano, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the Carter administration, said a "health care monster" has been created through widespread use of insurance systems that reimburse hospitals and patients for whatever they spend, with no incentives for cost-cutting.

### Yale Prom Called Off For Lack of Interest

The Yale Promenade, once the highlight of the social season at Yale University and neighboring women's colleges, has been canceled for lack of interest.

Only 40 tickets were sold this year for the formal dance, scheduled for this Saturday, and organizers were forced to cancel it. They attributed the lack of enthusiasm to the date, the day before Easter, which is the weekend before many senior essays are due.

### Olympic Uniforms To Be Copy-Proof

Anyone who had thought to sneak into the Los Angeles Olympics this summer disguised as a hot-dog vendor, scorekeeper, maintenance employee or top official can forget it. Levi Strauss & Co., which is designing and producing uniforms for more than 60,000 Olympic workers, has created clothes that probably can't be copied — and will be hard to steal.

Duplicating the offbeat shades of the uniforms, which tie in with Olympic-theme colors: gold, vermilion, blue, green, magenta and aqua, should be practically impossible, according to a Levi's spokeswoman.

The logo that will appear on all uniforms is being kept secret until the Olympics, as is the

### Computer to Help Track Serial Killers

The U.S. government is to use a nationwide computer system next month to track so-called serial killers who murder as they move from state to state. Interest in the project has been heightened by the case of Christopher Wilder, who was wanted for a string of murders and kidnappings of young women before he died recently in a clash with New Hampshire state troopers.

The new Federal Bureau of Investigation central information bank will help police to compare details of local murders with crimes committed elsewhere to see if there is a pattern of repeat crime.

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is being challenged in his re-election campaign by Governor James B. Hunt, a Democrat, appears likely to set new

### Notes on People

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is being challenged in his re-election campaign by Governor James B. Hunt, a Democrat, appears likely to set new



Senator Jesse Helms

campaign fund-raising records this year. In 1978 he raised \$7.6 million for his Senate race in what Federal Election Commission officials say was the most expensive non-presidential campaign in U.S. history. For his re-election run he has already raised \$6.38 million — almost double his rival's funds.

The coming presidential visit to China will be chronicled for readers of the newspaper USA Today by Nancy Reagan. Her account of the five-day tour, to be prepared with help from her press secretary, Sheila Tate, will get front-page play on April 30.

### Eagleburger Honors Soviet Ambassador

After 27 years in the Foreign Service, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, bid farewell to diplomatic Washington Wednesday at a party given by Secretary George P. Shultz — and complimented the Soviet ambassador.

Mr. Eagleburger, in a speech, mentioned only two people by name: his secretary, Mildred Leatherman, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, dean of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Soviet Union.

"I would like to single out one ambassador, if I might," Mr. Eagleburger said. "I've dealt with Anatoli Dobrynin for many years, through good times and bad. I always found him an honorable and eloquent representative for his country, and I shall miss the association."

## CIA Is Seen To Dominate

(Continued from Page 1)

to 15,000 men, according to intelligence officials.

But they said the CIA's position, enhanced by the close relationship between Mr. Reagan and William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has expanded from that operational role to one of major influence over Washington's relations with Managua.

The agency's influence, they said, has also been aided by the presence of two former CIA officials in key positions at the White House and Defense Department.

It is unusual, although not unprecedented, for the CIA to become a player in policy development, the officials said, noting that the agency exerted considerable influence over U.S. relations with the Shah of Iran before he was deposed by Moslem fundamentalists in 1979.

However, because the intelligence agency has traditionally assumed a background, support role in foreign relations, its current influence is viewed with some alarm by other agencies, particularly the State Department, where many officials believe the CIA's activist tendencies have skewed U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, live on NBC's "Today" show.

## Cancer Group's Fund Activities Are Probed in U.S.

By Allan Parachini and Betty Cuniberti

Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — Law enforcement officials in three states and two private groups are investigating the operations of the American Institute for Cancer Research, an organization in Virginia that has distributed 11 million fund-raising brochures presented as questionnaires for a nationwide scientific study.

The institute, which is not affili-

## U.S. Court Allows Nuclear Plant to Start Operations

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — The 11-judge federal appeals court here refused Friday to halt the scheduled start-up of California's Diablo Canyon nuclear plant, which opponents charge is unsafe.

Citizens' groups trying to stop operation of the \$4.9-billion plant asked the full U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia for an emergency order Thursday after being denied the same request a day earlier by a three-judge panel.

None of the 11 judges called for a vote on the request for a hearing and it was denied without further comment. Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is conducting pre-operational tests and plans to begin operating the seaside plant at Avila Beach on Sunday or Monday, a spokesman said.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission reinstated the plant's suspended license April 13, allowing low-power operation up to 5 percent of capacity for testing. The license was effective Thursday morning, but PG&E was not ready.

Opponents claim Diablo Canyon is unsafe and should not be allowed to operate, even at low power, because of construction deficiencies, nearness to an offshore earthquake fault and lack of experienced operators.

ated with any other cancer charity, has raised millions of dollars through direct-mail solicitations and so far has put less than 11 percent of the donations into research grants.

A financial statement filed recently by the institute indicated that fund-raising consulting companies owned by Jerry C. Watson and Byron Chatworth Hughey, the institute's two founders, were paid nearly 25 percent of the \$3.67 million raised in its first fiscal year, which ended last September.

The organization says that it sponsors research and public education programs on the relationship between diet and cancer. Its solicitations, which purport to be surveys of breast cancer susceptibility or dietary habits, have arrived in households all over the country in the past few months.

Figures filed in California and New York by the institute show that it spent 10.6 percent of its gross receipts for medical research — a proportion far lower than standards of the Philanthropic Advisory Service, a division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus.

The Better Business Bureau is one of the two national oversight groups that say that they expect to file critical reports about the cancer institute soon.

The other, the National Charities Information Bureau, said that it has received hundreds of inquiries from individuals, news organizations and law enforcement agencies asking about the American Institute for Cancer Research's fund-raising brochures, which are presented as questionnaires intended for a research study.

The Better Business Bureau said that it plans to issue a report next week finding that the institute spent far too little money on research and education and far too much on fund-raising, including the \$892,532 paid to companies owned by the institute's founders.

The National Charities Information Bureau, based in New York, said that it plans to issue a report in about three weeks. "There is no way this group meets our standards," said Frank Driscoll, a bureau official.

In an telephone interview, Mr. Watson defended payment of money to the two companies that he and Mr. Hughey own.

Asked if it was ethical for the companies to make money from the institute, Mr. Watson said the institute had benefited because the companies had charged it "half of what we charge our other clients."

State officials in California, New York and Maine said that they have been scrutinizing the operations of the institute, though none would detail their inquiries.

The group already has been cited for making misleading claims in Maine and for charitable organization registration violations in Maine and New York.

Last summer, officials in Maine ordered the institute to issue a letter specifically disavowing claims made in an appeal.

In New York, Karen Goldman, an assistant state attorney general, confirmed that the institute was under investigation, though it resolved a complaint last year that it had failed to register properly. In California, Diana Hagle, an assistant state attorney general,

## A TV Chat With Qadhafi

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — It cost nearly \$25,000 and took a series of frantic phone calls to set up, but NBC's "Today" show managed to provide viewers Thursday with an eight-minute live interview with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi on a breakfast menu that also included Joan Collins, an actress, and Boy George, a rock star.

The conversation between the show's host, Bryant Gumbel, and the Libyan leader was the most difficult segment to do, both for technical reasons and because of Colonel Qadhafi's last-minute demands. He insisted that he see Mr. Gumbel's face during the interview, so NBC had to beam the broadcast to Libya.

To the viewer, it appeared that Colonel Qadhafi, in Libya, and Mr. Gumbel, in New York, were having a casual chat. Behind the scenes, it was bedlam. "It's not like dialing 312 and calling home," Mr. Gumbel said.

The interview was arranged by Helen Hage, a Washington publicist who is on retainer at "Today" because of her contacts in the Middle East. On Wednesday, Steve Friedman, producer of "Today," asked her to request a Qadhafi interview after a British policewoman was killed and 11 demonstrators

were injured by gunfire from the Libyan Embassy in London.

Miss Hage said the Libyan leader would be available at 7 A.M. EST on Thursday. But at 6:30, Libyan officials informed "Today" that the interview had to be moved from the Libyan TV studio. "For security reasons, they said it had to be at a secret location," Mr. Friedman said.

Colonel Qadhafi also insisted that he be able to see Mr. Gumbel. NBC complied, which meant a second satellite transmission.

The camera at the secret Libyan site, however, was not compatible with NBC's equipment. No picture. When that was corrected by routing the signal through London, there was a picture but no Colonel Qadhafi. Then, at 7:55, there were no satellites. NBC had booked them for just one hour.

"At one time we had nine different satellite orders," said Mr. Friedman, who estimates the various hookups cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

While NBC was scrambling for new satellite connections, the show went on. Mr. Gumbel chatted with Miss Collins of "Dynasty." The satellites, Colonel Qadhafi and his video all arrived just before a feature on Boy George was broadcast.

## Mabel Mercer, Cabaret Singer, Is Dead at 84

The Associated Press

**PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts** — Mabel Mercer, 84, a cabaret singer who introduced "Fly Me to the Moon" during a career that spanned 70 years, died here Friday.

Friends said she had suffered from unrelenting angina and had died of respiratory arrest.

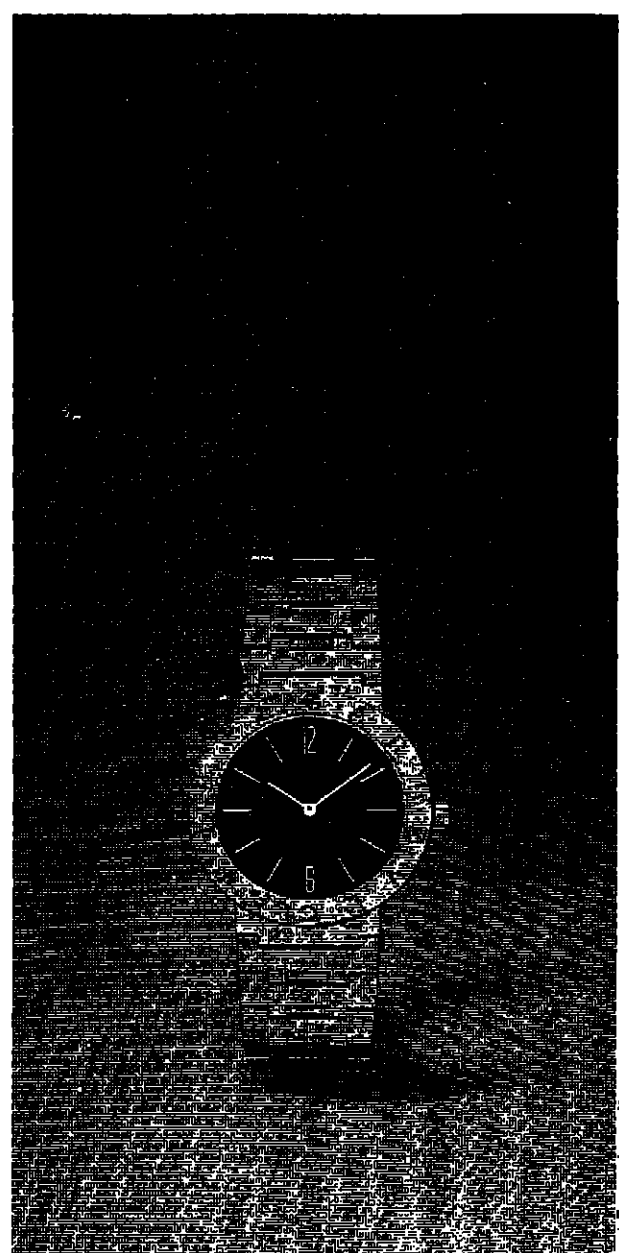
Miss Mercer was born in Stamford, England, and left a convent school at age 14 to appear in vaudeville and music halls. In the 1920s, she sang in Paris, appearing in nightclubs, including Bricktop's.

She moved to the United States in 1940, and engagements in New York nightspots followed.

Among the songs she introduced were "Fly Me to the Moon," "The End of a Love Affair" and "While We're Young." Her marriage to Nelson Pharr, a jazz musician, ended in divorce.

### Samuel F. Hinkle, 83, Was Hershey Executive

Samuel F. Hinkle, 83, a former Hershey Foods Corp. board chairman who developed Hershey's Syrup and the Mr. Goodbar chocolate bar, died Friday. During World War II, Mr. Hinkle's laboratory developed K, C and D rations.



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Take the Fight Outside

As if it didn't have enough problems, the world's banker for the poorest countries has been dragged into a brawl between the world's two most affluent countries. As a matter of United States policy, this is a proper fight to make Japan open up its financial markets. But it is being waged in the wrong place.

The ill-chosen arena is the International Development Association, which arranges long-term, interest-free loans to the poorest nations. It is struggling to expand its resources by \$9 billion, a barely adequate replenishment that is one-fourth less than the last one. The Reagan administration has been remiss in asking Congress for only \$2.25 billion. In the only further action so far, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would let the president add only \$500 million to that.

Japan, as befits a rich nation that spends relatively little on military defense, offered a sizable increase in its contribution. But it demanded in return that the weighted voting in the IDA and its parent body, the World Bank, be adjusted to give Japan the second-largest vote. This bid to be declared No. 2 had no real policy significance, and so all parties agreed in January. Some time after that, however, the Reagan administration decided that if Japan wanted this distinction it should take much more significant financial action. And there the matter became stalled.

Japan's selfish restrictions on the movements of capital are not as well known as the obstacles it creates for trade, but the two policies reflect the same determination to protect Japanese resources, a determination that has been hard to pierce. Washington wants Tokyo to ease restrictions against foreign investors and be more liberal in letting Japanese capital flow into other societies. It also wants Tokyo to strengthen the value of the yen. The yen's current valuation tends to make Japanese exports cheaper while making American and other exports to Japan more expensive.

Given the large U.S. trade deficit, Washington's concern about the yen is understandable, although perhaps excessive; a recent analysis by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says it appears that "the dollar is unusually strong but the yen is not especially weak." The opening of the capital markets is plainly a desirable objective. Japan indicated this week that it would soon make concessions by relaxing the restrictions against foreign banks. The restrictions have been pressing.

But to let this bilateral conflict delay the IDA's new funding — urgently needed by summer — is to damage a highly professional and effective agency and its poor clients. Let No. 1 and No. 2 continue the fight outside. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Diplomatic Provocation

For good reasons, the State Department has rejected two proposed ambassadors from left-wing and right-wing Latin American governments. These are unusual cases that make the same important point. In naming envoys, discretion is the better part of diplomacy.

When a sending country decides on an ambassador, it requests agreement — asks the receiving country if the person is acceptable before saying anything in public. When something leaks out first, that usually means that something quite undiplomatic is going on.

Which brings us first to Norberto Astorga, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister. She is the woman, it will be remembered, who entrapped a general of the Somoza regime in a fatal bedroom ambush. Nicaragua now says publicly that it wants her to become ambassador to the United States. Because of her involvement in the 1978 killing, she was plainly a controversial choice to begin with. She made things worse by announcing her appointment before the customary informal soundings were made.

Granted, Nicaragua has had its ambassadorial problems in Washington. Two of its envoys have defected. Unlike them, Miss Astorga is a committed Sandinista. Even so, her designation seemed less a diplomatic act than a political gesture meant to provoke rejection. The State Department was right to reject her.

The department was equally correct to rebuff Chile in a parallel case. The right-wing Pinochet dictatorship recently made an insulting ambassadorial proposal: Mario Barros Van Buren, former editor of an anti-Semitic

magazine. Arrogance, rather than design, probably explains this peculiar choice by a government already notorious for sheltering Walter Raulff, a Nazi war criminal.

When the nominee's name became known, the Anti-Defamation League examined his writings and called for his rejection. He was denied agreement, although, for the record, the State Department, true to the code of discretion, will not confirm that fact.

The department is as reluctant to discuss denial of agreement to proposed U.S. ambassadors. At least two excellent Reagan administration choices have been rejected: Morton Abramowitz, proposed for Indonesia, and Brandon Grove, who was unacceptable to Kuwait because he had been an American consul in Israeli-ruled Jerusalem. No one will say whether there are other instances. To do so would violate diplomacy's union rules.

Such discretion makes sense because it protects the interests of both the sending and the host countries; it is part of the fabric of international civility. When an American envoy to France was humiliated in 1798, President John Adams angrily informed Congress: "I will never send another minister to France without assurances that he will be received, respected and honored as the representative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation." The code that ensures such respect works both ways. It is hard to take seriously any diplomacy that begins by proposing diplomatic appointments that are certain to provoke. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Campaign Debts to Pay

The other night at the governor's mansion in Ohio, John Glenn conferred with Governor Richard Celeste and others who had backed his presidential candidacy. The subject was money. Mr. Glenn's campaign still owes some \$2 million, and the senator is said to be determined to pay the debt. Even for a politician with a circle of admirers as wide as his, that is not easy. Contributions are still limited to \$1,000, and the candidate can give no more than \$50,000. Of course, contributors are under no illusion that the object of their generosity will be in the White House in 1985.

Most of Mr. Glenn's debt is owed to four Ohio banks which extended his campaign a \$2.5-million line of credit. Some 18 rich Glenn backers — their names have never been disclosed — signed "letters of comfort" assuring he banks that the Glenn campaign could raise enough to pay off the loan and interest. Now they are probably not very comfortable; neither, we suspect, are the banks or Mr. Glenn.

Not all unsuccessful candidates end up heavily in debt. Ernest Hollings and Rudolph Askin left the race each owing about \$150,000. Mr. Hollings has reduced his debt to less than \$50,000. Mr. Askin, a Miami lawyer now, is raising money more slowly in Florida. George McGovern owed \$120,000, and seems to pay it off with a fund-raiser in May. Alan Cranston is the only other candidate who left the race with a seven-figure debt, about \$1.5 million. On the phone he has been using \$20,000 a week; he plans fund-raisers and hopes to have \$600,000 by July 1. Mr. Cranston owes nothing to banks; almost half

his debt is to printing and direct-mail firms.

In the old days, before the campaign finance laws, candidates could run up huge debts without knowing it, and their campaigns could end up owing huge sums to the airlines and the telephone company. That does not happen now. Regulated businesses want cash, thank you, if only so they will not be accused of making corporate contributions; and the law's reporting requirements help the candidates to keep track of how much they owe. Mr. Cranston and Mr. Glenn have big debts because they took big gambles: Mr. Cranston spent heavily on organization and television in Iowa; Mr. Glenn kept running past New Hampshire to Super Tuesday. Mr. Askin, Mr. Hollings and Mr. McGovern, like good poker players, folded interesting but losing hands.

The Democratic Party is not likely to assume the Glenn and Cranston debts, as it did the debts of Hubert Humphrey and Robert Kennedy in 1968; it took nearly eight years to pay those off. But candidates can help each other, by urging their contributors who have "maxed out" (given them \$1,000 already) to give \$1,000 to help an erstwhile rival retire his debt. No such agreements have been made, however, so Mr. Glenn and Mr. Cranston labor on to pay off their losing bets.

We think it is an improvement in the state of campaign financing that candidates cannot just run up huge expenses and then walk away from their debts. But a system that creates such a horrendous financial penalty for running for office clearly still needs work. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Interim Measures For 1984

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON — It is clearly too late to negotiate a comprehensive arms control agreement before the elections in November, but several interim measures could be completed in the next few months. If President Reagan is serious about arms control, he need only work out the details of several general provisions already under negotiation.

First, it is not too late to reach agreement on intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Just before the United States began to deploy Pershing-2 missiles in December, Moscow indicated that it was prepared to limit its intermediate-range force aimed at Europe to 120 SS-20 missiles with 360 warheads, and to freeze further deployment of SS-20s in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

The Russians have nearly 250 SS-20s and 200 SS-4s targeted on Europe. If the United States accepted their offer, they would have to dismantle nearly 600 warheads, or two-thirds of their intermediate force, and would end up with a smaller force than they had in the mid-1970s.

In return for this substantial reduction, the United States would agree not to deploy in Europe any more missiles capable of reaching Russian territory. It would have to remove the small number of Pershing-2 missiles deployed in West Germany.

This would leave the British and French forces intact, with approximately 300 warheads, and would permit the United States to keep approximately 600 cruise missiles already deployed in Britain, West Germany and Italy. NATO would then have

### President Reagan

could start tomorrow to negotiate 'fair and verifiable' agreements.

360 intermediate-range warheads facing the Soviet Union — matching 360 Russian warheads that would face Western Europe.

Second, Mr. Reagan could still reach an interim agreement on strategic forces. The Russians have proposed a mutual reduction to 1,800 missile launchers. That figure is better than the 2,250 ceiling suggested in the unratified second strategic arms limitation treaty but not as low as the Reagan administration's proposed limit of 1,170. An interim compromise might leave each side with 1,650 launchers, or 6,500 warheads.

And of course, to be fair, such an agreement would have to cover all categories of strategic nuclear weapons, including land-based intercontinental missiles, for which the Soviet Union has the advantage, and air-launched cruise missiles and submarine-launched missiles, for which the United States has the advantage.

These two interim agreements would sharply curtail the arms race and could provide the underpinning for much deeper reductions. To prepare the ground for such progress, Washington should also agree now to merge negotiations on intermediate-range and strategic weapons.

Why? Largely because European security is as much endangered by both sides' strategic weapons as by intermediate-range ones. For example, NATO's most powerful missiles are carried by Poseidon submarines and classified as strategic, while the Russians' big, accurate SS-18 and SS-19 strategic missiles are even more capable of devastating Europe than the intermediate-range SS-20s.

Merging the talks would also provide the best forum to take account of the British and French missiles — as the Russians will insist upon.

Third, President Reagan is passing up the opportunity to conclude a comprehensive test ban. The draft agreement provides for continuous on-site monitoring by technical means and for on-site inspection by human observers when there is evidence of possible violation. We are within sight of a final agreement. Yet the Reagan administration has dropped out of the talks and has made plans to expand American nuclear test facilities. Meanwhile, the United States is producing more nuclear warheads today than at any time in the last 30 years.

Finally, the Reagan administration has dropped out of talks to ban anti-satellite weapons. The Russians have produced a primitive, low-orbit anti-satellite weapon, but have indicated that they are willing to destroy it if a total satellite weapon ban can be negotiated. Mr. Reagan is worried that adequate verification may not be possible, but he has not made every effort to explore joint measures for overcoming this problem.

The destabilizing consequences of a race for space weapons would probably be more dangerous for America than for the Russians because America depends more heavily on satellite intelligence gathering.

If he really wanted to, President Reagan could start tomorrow to negotiate "fair and verifiable" arms control agreements with the Soviet Union. Certainly, that would make more sense than to continue on the present course, building an ever more dangerous nuclear arsenal.

The writer is author, most recently, of "Russian Roulette — The Superpower Game." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



## When Buildup Spurs Buildup

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Pentagon's third report on Soviet military power makes grim reading. It says that Soviet capabilities continue to grow. Who doubts it? Some may think that the Pentagon is hyping the threat to promote its budget.

I don't think Caspar Weinberger is one to hype threats. All the evidence is that he believes that the Soviet buildup is steady, real and menacing. I believe it, too, but draw a different conclusion.

In the fourth year of an administration whose future is uncertain, few will be surprised at this latest glimpse of its familiar strategic premises, and fewer still will have the heart to jump over the fine print. A heavy message, however, seeps from the pages of this report.

The growth of Soviet might is not just a measure of what Mr. Weinberger sees as the thrust behind the growth: "Military domination, it's just that simple." It is the measure of the Reagan administration's overall failure to top off or level down the mutual ambitions and anxieties that fuel arms programs on both sides.

We know from the daily papers that arms control is stalemated. We know from the Pentagon's report that Soviet power is expanding continuously. We have Mr. Weinberger's word for it that this is the natural order of things. As long as the Reagan team is in control, pumping up American capabilities and Soviet competitive instincts alike, this will be so.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, by way of rallying support for building and being prepared to use armed power, are saying these days that otherwise diplomacy will not work. Mr. Weinberger has much fainter expectations for diplomacy.

He has done much to remove from active political usage the earlier theory, which was overdone but had a core of truth to it, that Soviet strategy and American strategy often were mutually reactive — "apes on a treadmill." He believes that Soviet strategy is of spontaneous ideological origin. It follows that the pursuit of accommodation is dangerous and that the amassing of force offers the only restraint on Soviet conduct.

Early on, the Reagan administration argued that the Soviet economy was at or near the breaking point and America could extract arms control concessions, or force a Soviet turning inward, by using economic and techno-

logical advantages to force the pace of the arms race. The theory has been given a test for going on four years. Hard-liners say that this is not long enough. But in America's democratic system, four years is as long a test as any administration is given. The results are in that glossy new book, "Soviet Military Power 1984."

Mr. Weinberger will go down as the architect of the greatest military buildup in American history. No defense secretary has ever spent or committed so many new tens of billions of dollars. Some find Mr. Weinberger a fanatic. I find him a magician.

He has led a buildup, one far surpassing what Jimmy Carter began after Afghanistan, when nothing has happened — not in Lebanon, Central America, the Gulf region or Afghanistan — to show that the Reagan increment was necessary or even useful to solve foreign policy problems, and when much has happened in all those places indicating that the Reagan increment is making no difference, is irrelevant.

Mr. Weinberger's attitude toward his epic achievement, meanwhile, is strangely diffident. He insists that the administration's program has "restored," variously, American strength, deterrence and strategic stability — apples and oranges, by the way, which do not fit easily in the same basket. But he points with truly felt alarm to what the Soviets are doing and casts doubt that these American goals have yet been reached.

It has to be asked, in the light of Mr. Weinberger's judgment of Soviet motives ("military domination"), whether those goals can be reached at all.

The truth is that the Reagan administration came on the scene when, according to the best American estimates, the rate of growth of the Soviet military had slowed. The administration reacted not so much to the Soviet arsenal, or to the Soviet army, as to the different adventurist and expansionist moves — in Afghanistan, Africa and Central America — that the Kremlin had undertaken during America's post-Vietnam distraction. An administration of believers over-reacted in money and hardware, and invigorated the Kremlin's believers. In consequence, more will be spent and less security value received on both sides.

This is the Reagan defense legacy.  
The Washington Post.

## Letter From Moscow: Graves at Easter

By Ruth Daniloff

MOSCOW — Volodya's mother died 26 years ago and the last thing he did before emigrating to the United States was to pay an old woman several hundred rubles to keep up the grave. When he learned we were coming to Moscow, he begged us to visit the grave to find out the state it was in. "The old woman was not to be trusted," he said.

For Volodya, his mother's grave was sacred. The day of the funeral, friends and family had gathered at the house to eat and drink. A place was laid at the table for her. According to Russian custom, the ritual was repeated nine days after her death and again on the 40th.

Every year after that, on the anniversary of her death and at Easter, friends and family assembled inside the railings with which Russians surround their graves. They brought flowers and sat drinking vodka and eating black bread and sausage, crying a little, but laughing, too. When Volodya married, he and his bride visited the grave straight from the wedding palace, she shivering in her white satin gown. They put red tulips fresh from the market that morning on the snow next to the headstone.

Volodya and his family were not religious, at least not in the traditional sense. Raised as atheists, they had never given much thought to God. It is just that Russians have an unusually close relationship with death, almost a preoccupation. They express surprise when they learn that Americans don't respect it as they do. A lack of familiarity with death, many Soviets fear, indicates that Americans take war lightly.

Most of this century, as a result of war against the Germans or of Stalin's barbarity, Russians have suffered violent death more than most. Not that it was much better before the revolution, with the czars waging continuous wars. The Russians are uncompromising people with an enormous capacity for suffering, especially in the name of Mother Russia. With the help of Volodya's careful map we found the cemetery some 40 kilometers outside Moscow. With Easter around the corner, it was by far the most colorful spot in an otherwise drab little town.

People were sprucing up the graves, painting the railings festive colors, scrubbing headstones and planting flowers. On Easter Sunday the winding dirt road to the cemetery would be blocked with cars and specially hired buses bringing visitors to pay respect to the dead.

Russians like cemeteries. A cemetery is somewhere to walk with your child or have a picnic when it's sunny. You can recite poetry, as happens most weekends at Pasternak's grave at the small village outside Moscow where he lived and died.

A graveyard is an ideal place for contemplating the meaning of life or taking a quick swig of vodka, or of sight of the watchful militiaman, "I like to come here and sit, your troubles seem to get less," said an old woman who had lost a father, brother

and son in World War II. In their shapeless black coats and shawls, old babushkas like her are the guardians of memory, never allowing the younger generation to forget death.

It is perhaps not surprising that, with such a violent history, ancient rituals associated with death and rebirth persist. It is as though they were wired into the human brain.

Lenin tried to cut the religious connection in much the same way as

Painted Easter eggs, bits of cake and vodka were not for the birds but for the spirits.

Prince Vladimir tried to eradicate paganism when he introduced Christianity to Russia in the 10th century. After the revolution, religion was declared to be the opium of the people and hundreds of churches were destroyed. Priests were no longer allowed to officiate at the graveside, although it is still possible to have a funeral service in a church.

As it turned out, neither Lenin nor the prince succeeded in eliminating old ideas and rituals associated with death. Actors and staging changed but the play remains the same.

Lenin became a kind of Christ figure himself, as indicated by the Soviet slogan, "Lenin lived, Lenin lives, Lenin will live." Thousands are ready to spend up to six hours standing in line to catch a glimpse of his mummified body in the mausoleum in Red Square, unaware that under Russian Orthodoxy, one way to identify a saint was that his body did not rot.

This year, by a quirk of the calendar, Lenin's birthday, Russian Orthodox Easter and Western Easter fall on the same day.

Not only do Christian rituals survive in this aggressively atheistic country, but pagan ones as well.

"No, I don't believe in God, but this is our tradition," explained a young man who was placing painted Easter eggs, bits of cake and vodka on his grandfather's grave. "We always put food on graves at Easter. I suppose it is for the birds."

The food was not for the birds but for the spirits. An ancient pagan notion has it that the dead need nourishment in order to make it in the afterlife. Although the Russian Orthodox Church disapproves of people feeding spirits, it nonetheless holds a special blessing of the eggs and cake on Easter Saturday.

Volodya's instincts were right, as we discovered when we eventually found his mother's grave at the far end of the cemetery. The old woman must have used the money for something else. The grave was overgrown with weeds. We cleared it as best we could and took a photograph to send Volodya in New York. From the way he thanked us, the picture was as precious as the icons that hung in the corner of his grandparents' house before the revolution.

International Herald Tribune.

## Something Children Understand

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — In 50 American cities in the last six months, theatrical companies, schools and church groups have staged "Peace Child." The musical play, which premiered before an audience of 2,500 at the Kennedy Center in Washington in December 1982, is a meditative story of an American boy and a Russian girl who believe disarmament starts with them.

Possibilities for peace enter the minds of the children when feelings of friendship enter their hearts. The American boy, whose father works at the Pentagon, and the Russian girl, the daughter of a military attaché at the Soviet Embassy, meet in a garden while their parents are inside at a diplomatic cocktail party.

"I wonder why we let our leaders build these weapons that could kill everything?" the boy asks in the opening scene. "It is because we are afraid," the girl answers. "I'm not frightened of you," she is told.

That is the theme of the play. In another scene, after the Americans have been to talk with both the president and the Soviet premier, he cries out that "this world's going crazy. I've been to see the two most powerful people on the planet and they're not doing anything about it."

He is told by another character: "You cannot blame weapons. You can't blame the men who made them. You must blame the fear that has grown up between us."

During the Easter and Passover seasons, when Christians and Jews observe religious festivals that coincide with the springtime renewal of the earth, a joyful play like "Peace Child" is designed to be part of the rebirth celebration. Most audiences that have seen it have kept to their feet in applause and gratitude.

The highest leapers may well be children. A play like "Peace Child" is one of the few messages being sent from the adult world to the child's world that we are not yet helpless before global fear and nuclear death.

For many children, it is too late. Last September before a congressional select committee, a tenth grader spoke of what the nuclear threat has done to her subconscious: "I think about the bomb just about every day now. It makes me sad and depressed when I think about a bomb ever being dropped. I hope I'm with my family. I don't want to be alone. I think about it most on sunny days when I'm having a good time." In a study by the American Psychiatric Association, researchers reported that 70 percent of students mentioned nuclear annihilation as a perceived certainty of their future world. Psychiatrists speak of a new pathology — "futurelessness" — that haunts the minds of children.

President Reagan has criticized teachers who allow class time to be spent on the discussion of nuclear war. Why frighten children? he asks.

And why expose them to "Peace Child," wonders Representative Stan Parris, a Virginia Republican. Mr. Parris is alarmed that the play has been strongly endorsed by school officials and that as many as 14,000 Washington children will be seeing it. Sick to reading and writing, he said, "I can't believe that the witnessing of a rock musical can lead to the understanding of peace." But it is not peace that cannot be understood.

If Mr. Parris would take the time to see the play, he might grasp that it is war and fear that the children cannot understand. "Peace Child" is the story of children too young to be controlled by the nuclear habit of mind.

In the war preparation debate, adults risk ridicule when they cite children's fears as a reason to disarm. Jimmy Carter learned that when he quoted his daughter, Amy.

Samantha Smith was perceived as a dupe of the Kremlin because she played with Russian children.

Representative Morris Udall, the Arizona Democrat, is seen as well-meaning but out of it because he is trying to create a United States-Soviet Exchange for Peace program. Under his plan, 2,000 children from each country would study, work and live in the other for a year.

The Udall resolution, which has 141 co-sponsors in the House, matches the purposes of "Peace Child." David Woolcombe, president of the Peace Child Foundation, a Washington-based group, plans to travel to Moscow on May 6 to try to persuade Soviet leaders to allow Russian children to perform the play there.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Saving Jews in Shanghai

Regarding "The Holocaust: More Could Have Been Done" (March 26):

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, say its authors, "worked in Europe throughout World War II." Let's give fuller credit to the joint committee: It worked in Asia, too. Thousands of Jewish refugees in the Shanghai ghetto survived because the committee negotiated with the Japanese occupiers and managed to get relief supplies into Shanghai from America.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON, Mobile, Alabama.

### Prolonging Elderly Life

In response to the report "U.S. Governor Says the Elderly Have Duty to Die" (March 29):

The governor of Colorado, Richard D. Lamm, says the elderly should not artificially extend their lives. He does not say at what age the plug should be pulled. I, for one, would most probably have died at 40 had I been born in the time of my father, before antibiotics were discovered. No one asks to be born and few elect to die; even the deeply religious.

who "know" where they are going, cling to life. Does the governor advocate reversal of basic life instincts? PATRICK HYDE-CLARKE, Malaga, Spain.

I commend Governor Lamm for facing the issue of the mounting number of elderly people whose lives are artificially prolonged, especially those who have no hope of regaining an enjoyable or meaningful existence.

My position is not that of a younger person who wants these people out of the way to make room for him. I am in my mid-50s. My doctor and I have a compact that if I reach the "point of no return" — no prospect of getting back to any kind of meaningful life — he will not take any artificial means to prolong my life.

Doctors like that have to act courageously in view of the increase in the number of lawsuits that bedevil the medical profession. Doctors should not be expected to assume the risk involved in making unilateral decisions in such matters as withdrawing life-support systems. Such decisions might be left as legally valid and binding in the hands of a committee composed of representatives of the family, the clergy and the doctors.

As a clergyman for 60 years, with a large portion of my time spent in hospitals and nursing homes, I have seen endless human situations where the cost of keeping a helpless, senile person alive is tremendous — not only financially but also in terms of the woe of the condition of the person himself and the day-to-day strain on members of his family. The financial demands alone can often have a crippling effect on the life and welfare of the whole family.

The God in whom I believe is a God of love and mercy. He must look down with approval when we extend to one of his helpless and hopeless sons or daughters the compassion and consideration we extend to his lesser creatures in similar situations.

EDWIN O. KENNEDY, South Orange, New Jersey.

### An Unsecret Service

Being somewhat naive, I "always" thought the CIA was, in essence, a secret service. If so, and if they decided, with or without the president's approval, to mine Nicaragua waters, why should you and I know it? ALEXANDER MAKINSKY, Lausanne, Switzerland.

## FROM OUR APRIL 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 909: A Blaze of Spirits in Belfast

ONDON — In a big fire at Belfast (on April 1) half a million gallons of whisky were consumed and damage estimated at at least 250,000 was done. While two men were working about noon at a barrel of whisky on the yard floor of the bonded stores of Messrs. McConnell, the distillers, the barrel slipped, "ashed through the floor and burst. A gas jet at fire to the escaping spirit and the place was instantly in a blaze. The whole building, the Daily Express states, was soon a raging inferno. For the next two hours the flames implacably licked up everything in their path. About eight o'clock a wall collapsed without warning and six people received serious injuries necessitating their removal to hospital. No firemen were also severely injured.

### 1934: French Police Put Down Left

PARIS — The Gaston Doumergue government demonstrated conclusively (on April 20) that it will tolerate no public disorders in Paris when an attempt by 6,000 Communist and Socialist workers to storm the square before the Hotel de Ville was frustrated by a force of police and Mobile Guards. A protest against Premier Doumergue's recent reduction of government salaries was the aim of the workers, who had planned, despite police prohibition, to assemble in the place de l'Hotel de Ville and demand dissolution of the municipal council; also to protest "fascism" in the French government. The prefecture of police announced at 9.30 p.m. that 940 arrests had been made, indicating the efficiency with which police worked to quell the threatened riot.

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# Despite Missile Impasse, 'New Ice Age' in East-West Relations Isn't as Bad as It Looks

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Seen from Western Europe's perspective, a "new ice age" of East-West relations, threatened by the Warsaw Pact last year, has not come to pass.

The Soviet Union continues to call its relationship with the United States near disastrous. But Moscow is now talking in more moderate

## NEWS ANALYSIS

tones to Washington's European allies, officials say, and is planning a series of high-level meetings with Italian, West German and British officials this spring.

The first of the series begins Monday when Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy goes to Moscow.

Comparing the Eastern bloc's moves with the warning last fall by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, that deployment of new missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would lead to a total freeze on East-West relations — he called it "a new ice age" — West European officials see "a new ice age" in the East-West relationship.

Rather, according to Western negotiators interviewed in the last few weeks, East and West are talking actively, and sometimes constructively, about force reductions in Central Europe, chemical warfare and confidence-building

measures at the three conferences on the issues in Vienna, Geneva and Stockholm.

With the nuclear arms reduction talks broken off, the Soviet approach these days seems all most classic, according to the European officials. The approach, they said, involves talking to them in a different, more modulated tone than that used for the Reagan administration so as to bring the allies into the process of pressing for concessions from the United States.

A French diplomat said the process could not have been more clearly stated than by Georgi A. Arbatov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and an expert on United States affairs, at a recent meeting here.

Mr. Arbatov, who was in Paris at the invitation of the French Ministry of External Relations, characterized Soviet-U.S. relations in general terms, adding, "Europe must not sit around as a spectator watching what's going on in Washington."

Because the tough statements of last fall were so menacing, and the warnings of a total freeze on East-West relations so chilling, the European officials said they believed development of the new line would take the Soviet leadership considerable time, and it could come into effect only gradually.

But beyond the public statements, the Europeans say they see a number of signs, some of them contradictory, of the Soviet Union casting

around for a new approach for dealing with the West after its failure to block the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The most obvious is their interest in talking to Washington's leading allies. In the next months, the foreign ministers of three NATO countries deploying missiles will go to Moscow at the invitation of the Russians. After Mr. Andreotti's visit, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany will go in May, and Sir Geoffrey Howe of Britain in June.

The schedule of visits is accompanied by

small signs of movement. Western diplomats at the Stockholm talks, now in recess, have said they received "fairly explicit hints" from the chief Soviet delegate, Oleg A. Grinevsky, that Western willingness to discuss a renunciation of force pledge in Stockholm might help in resuming the nuclear talks.

Other reports also indicated the Russians were putting out feelers to some of the allies while ignoring others. The military correspondent of The Financial Times wrote that a senior Soviet official from Mr. Arbatov's Institute of

North American Studies had suggested the Russians might be ready to return to the nuclear arms talks if NATO agreed to freezing its deployment at the current level.

The suggestion, said to have been made to a British official, compares with the official Soviet line, restated frequently, that NATO must remove the missiles it has deployed in order to get the talks moving again.

When combined with reports from West European diplomats on unusually friendly conversations with their East European counterparts at the current international conferences, the fact that some compromise ideas are afloat gives European officials a less than dramatic sense of the current East-West situation.

They believe there is real Soviet indecision on how to proceed, citing as an example the Warsaw Pact's failure to make formal proposals in Stockholm to balance those from the NATO group and other countries on setting up specific confidence-building mechanisms in Europe.

For Rudolf Tarovsky, the Austrian delegate to the Stockholm talks, who has been involved in direct talks with the Russians, there was shock in Moscow that the Soviet campaign against deployment of the new NATO missiles did not work, and shock when such so-called retaliatory measures as stationing new missiles in East Germany barely touched West European public opinion.

"This may change their tactics, but slowly," he said.

Without knowing who will be the president of the United States after January, and wanting to do nothing to assist Ronald Reagan's re-election, Soviet officials are mainly interested now in scouting for future areas of compromise, a senior European official said.

After spending two months talking to them in Stockholm, he feels the major decision the Russians will have to make involves when the sharp words toward the United States can be abandoned without loss of face.

It is here that the differences of view emerge among the allies on whether the Russians must come forward on their own — "the bear descending the tree," was Mr. Tarovsky's phrase for it — or if the West should offer to help them find a face-saving formula that will allow full dialogue between the blocs to begin in earnest.

Washington's attitude has been that the United States is ready for serious conversations and that the Soviet Union, after breaking off the missile talks last year, has only, to name the place and date to start them.

For some of the European allies, reacting to domestic political pressures, this may be insufficient. The one thing they said they expected from the foreign ministers' visits to Moscow in the next three months were clearer indications of what kind of device the Russians may hold out for again starting to talk about missiles.

## Progress in Troop Talks Is Seen

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Two members of the U.S. House of Representatives said Friday after several days of talks with Soviet officials that they were told that the Soviet Union considered a European troop-reduction agreement nearly at hand.

They also said that the Soviet Union did not consider chemical weapons an important issue but that it was anxious to begin talks with the United States on banning weapons from space.

Representatives Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, and Mary Rose Oakar, Democrat of Ohio, said at a news conference that a

Soviet official commented on the troop reduction talks: "We really think that's about solved."

The troop-reduction talks, formally called the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, have been going on for 10 years and are aimed at reducing East-West conventional forces in Central Europe.

The women were invited by the Soviet parliament in their capacity as members of the congressional caucus on women's issues. They said they spoke frankly about human rights and about U.S. allegations that mail sent from the United States to Soviet citizens was not being delivered.

## Chernenko Promotes KGB Chief to Marshal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — In what appears to be a sign of his growing stature within the Soviet leadership, Viktor M. Chebrikov, head of the KGB secret police and intelligence apparatus, has been promoted to the military rank of marshal.

The promotion is Mr. Chebrikov's third in five months and Western diplomats said it marked him out as a powerful and rising figure under President Konstantin U. Chernenko.

They said his elevation also underlined the growing role of the KGB in the administration.

Tass news agency said Mr. Chernenko conferred the honor on the 61-year-old career security policeman at a Kremlin ceremony and praised the work of the KGB.

Mr. Chebrikov, a Ukrainian, became head of the KGB in December 1982. Last November he was promoted from colonel-general to full army general. A month later he

became an alternate, or nonvoting, member of the ruling Politburo.

At the ceremony, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was also conferred on Mikhail S. Solomentsev, chairman of the party control committee, Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, like Mr. Solomentsev a full member of the Politburo, was awarded the Order of Lenin.

Mr. Chebrikov's promotion appeared to be more significant. According to available records, he is only the second head of the secret police to have held the rank of marshal since the Bolsheviks took power in 1917. Lavrenti P. Beria, secret police chief under Josef Stalin, was promoted to marshal in 1945 in recognition of his duties during World War II as deputy chairman of the State Defense Committee, which oversaw the war effort. He was executed in 1954, following Stalin's death.

Yuri V. Andropov, who headed the KGB for 15 years before be-

coming party leader in 1982, was never more than a general. Like Mr. Andropov, Mr. Chebrikov is a civilian but it is customary for civilians appointed to senior positions in the security and defense apparatus to be awarded military ranks.

Mr. Chebrikov made his early party career in Dnepropetrovsk, the Ukrainian city where late President Leonid I. Brezhnev had his original political base. He moved to the KGB headquarters in Moscow shortly after Mr. Andropov took over the organization in 1967.

Although promoted to the rank of first deputy chairman of the KGB in April 1982, shortly before Mr. Andropov moved back to the party secretariat, Mr. Chebrikov was passed over when a new head of the secret police was named.

The post went to Vitali V. Fedorchuk, a senior KGB official from the Ukraine. In December 1982, a month after Mr. Andropov became party leader, Mr. Fedorchuk was

appointed interior minister, in charge of the uniformed police, and Mr. Chebrikov succeeded him in the top KGB post.

Mr. Chebrikov has a reputation as a hard-liner. (NYT, Reuters)

## Brezhnev Aide Re-emerges

Dusko Doder of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

Vladimir I. Dolgikh, a member of the Soviet leadership whose political career seemed to go into eclipse during Mr. Andropov's reign, re-emerged Friday as a potential contender for high office when he addressed one of the main Kremlin rallies of the year.

Mr. Dolgikh, 59, an alternate member of the Politburo and a Central Committee secretary, delivered the main speech at the rally in memory of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state.

The right to make the speech is one of the greatest honors bestowed on a Soviet leader.



Viktor M. Chebrikov

Mr. Dolgikh's appearance appeared to mark a reversal in his political fortunes. He was brought to the top leadership by Brezhnev after serving as party chief of the Krasnoyarsk region in Siberia. Mr. Chernenko's home base. He is believed to be a political ally of the new Soviet leader.

## Jailed Polish Dissidents Are Beaten To Curtail Protests, Report Claims

Reuters

WARSAW — Prominent political detainees staging protests at Barczewo prison in northern Poland have suffered severe injuries after being beaten by guards, according to a Solidarity report.

It accused senior prison staff of brutality toward Solidarity activists and supporters of the anti-Soviet Confederation of Independent Poland and said that harassment of political prisoners had intensified.

The bulletin, made available to Western correspondents Friday, said nine Solidarity and confederation prisoners were being held in solitary confinement because of protests against ill-treatment.

Barczewo is one of four Polish prisons where opposition sources have reported a series of hunger strikes by political prisoners demanding better conditions.

The Solidarity report named guards and medical officials at Barczewo allegedly responsible for the beating of inmates and identified the victims.

It said Edmund Baluka suffered two broken ribs and kidney damage when guards beat him and that Wladyslaw Fraszynski's arm was dislocated. Romuald Szeremietew was said to have been held in a straitjacket.

The report said that harassment of political prisoners had been stepped up and had become systematic since the action taken against Mr. Baluka on March 20 when he demanded to see his lawyer.

## Poor Health Care Alleged

An unofficial report on the health of Poles interned during the past two years for political offenses

shows that hundreds suffered lasting injuries because of prison conditions. The Washington Post reported from Warsaw.

The study, compiled by an underground medical team of about 10 doctors, alleges that there have been hundreds of cases of infection, ulcers, nervous disorders, heart problems, bone disease and other ailments among released and still-imprisoned dissidents. Many of them were reportedly subjected to mistreatment in internment centers and prisons.

No willful denial of proper medical care to prisoners is alleged. Rather, the point of the paper, submitted in an interview with one of its authors, is that medical treatment in Polish jails is atrociously substandard and that the Polish authorities have been insensitive to the health damage.

## French 'Union of Left' Seen Shaky After Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's ruling Socialist-Communist alliance is in "a difficult phase of unity" following the Communists' reaction to a confidence vote, the Socialist Party's national secretary, Jean Popereen, said Friday.

"If things continue as it were had been no [vote], it will be infinitely more serious than before," the No. 2 Socialist Party official warned. He said the Socialists "will watch closely what happens in the coming days and weeks, the more so as we are heading for further important, serious and undoubtedly difficult decisions."

The Communists voted with the government early Friday morning in a test demanded by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy to oblige the Communists to make their attitude toward government policies clear. The balloting gave the government a 329-156 margin, with one abstention. The conservative and moderate opposition voted no confidence.

The vote came after repeated criticism of the government's economic policies by the Communist Party, although it maintained that it wanted to keep its four ministers in the cabinet. But the Communist decision was complicated by continued insistence that the government take the party's viewpoints into consideration.

"The statements by the spokesman of the Communist group [in the National Assembly] do not seem to me to be in harmony with the significance of the confidence vote," Mr. Popereen said.

The Communist spokesman, Guy Hermerie, accused Mr. Mauroy of remaining deaf to his party's suggestions and said the prime minister's speech failed to allay Communist concerns over unemployment, wages and industrial policy.

The Socialists have an absolute majority in the National Assembly, but President Francois Mitterrand needed the Communist vote nationally to win the presidency in 1981. He and Mr. Mauroy have

repeatedly said they want the Communists to stay in the government and in the "union of the left," but have been increasingly irritated by the Communists' attitude, particularly to the government's tough modernization plans for the steel, coal and shipbuilding industries.

The Communists' defiant attitude during the debate Thursday led press commentators Friday to pronounce the death sentence on the leftist alliance.

Serge July, editor of the leftist newspaper, Liberation, said that the Communists' "yes" vote at the end of the debate fooled nobody. "The union of the left has run its course, the break has taken place, but for reasons of mutual convenience the death has not yet been made official," Mr. July wrote.

Leading Socialists appear now to be preparing their party for a break with the Communists. Lionel Jospin, the Socialist Party first secretary, said he was dissatisfied with the Communist speeches and that there was a contradiction between their words and their vote.

In continuing unrest among steelworkers in northeastern France, police fired tear gas Friday at demonstrating workers in a bid to clear a barricade from a main road in the Ardennes region near the town of Vireux Molain. The demonstrators, protesting government plans to cut up to 25,000 jobs in the steel sector, dumped a truckload of scrap iron to block the main road outside their factory.

Overnight, dozens of workers in the steel town of Longwy caused serious damage to railroad lines. Rail traffic was halted when they pushed heavy rolls of sprung steel off a bridge onto the tracks linking Longwy and Longuey. Police clashed with protesters as they tried to prevent railroad workers from repairing the track.

Meanwhile, Michelin, the world's second largest tire maker, said Thursday would reduce its 46,000-member work force by 4,920 by the end of next year. (AP, Reuters)

## Leaders of Holdout Miners In Britain Call for a Strike

Reuters

LONDON — Union leaders in the country's second-largest coalfield called on their members Friday to join the five-week mine strike.

After resisting joining the strike since the beginning, union leaders in Nottinghamshire agreed on a walkout at a special conference of delegates.

They voted to order an official strike by the district's 34,000 miners, which if obeyed would mean that all but a handful of Britain's 184,000 coal miners would be on strike.

Militants backed by the National Union of Mineworkers have been picketing Nottinghamshire pits since the strike began in an effort to persuade miners there to stop work. But until Friday only 3,000 to 10,000 miners in the area were estimated to have joined the strike.

After Friday's vote, the National Union area leader, Henry Richardson, said: "Eighty percent of the mineworkers in this country are on strike and we are calling for solidarity."

The strike is over plans to abolish 20,000 jobs next year by closing unprofitable pits. Miners in some areas in no danger from the cuts have been slow to join the strike. The secretary-general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Peter Heathfield, said Friday at a rally in Port Talbot, Wales, that nonstriking miners were close to joining the strike.

The union agreed this week to change its rules so that a strike could be called after a national ballot showing 50 percent plus one in favor, instead of 55 percent as before. In three votes in the past two years, the old requirement thwarted efforts by militants to paralyze the mines.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## The de Menil Collections

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Once the museum that is being put up for the de Menil collections is completed, you will have to go to Houston to see one of the major French private art collections of this century. But currently a selection of about 600 items (out of 2,000) is on view at the Grand Palais to July 30.

The overall quality is outstanding, the choice eclectic, ranging from the paleolithic to the present and from archaic Eskimo pieces carved of ivory to Mondrian. The collection was begun shortly after Jean and Dominique de Menil made their home in Houston for professional reasons in the early '40s.

At the time, Jean de Menil made frequent trips to New York, where he would see his friend Marie-Alain Couturier, a French painter who had become a Dominican priest. Couturier, who was to play a significant role in persuading modern artists to produce religious art (and whose elegant little magazine, *L'Art Sacré*, was influential in France in the '50s) urged the de Menils to buy modern art. At the time this meant Cézanne, Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Léger and Rouault.

The show leaves aside some aspects of the collections and attempts to concentrate on certain domains: Western art prior to the Renaissance, European and American art of this century, and the art of so-called primitive cultures.

In viewing such a selection one should not doubt bear in mind the

frequent flashes of enthusiasm that led to this impressive gathering of works of quality. "For a long time," says Dominique de Menil in the catalog, "I rejected the idea of a 'collection.' The very word struck me as pretentious... but from one flower to the next, you begin botanizing."

The botanizing, then, has brought together a broad variety of styles. The best work is no doubt that of American artists of the '50s — Mark Rothko and Clyfford Still among them. The American minimalists are represented (Carl Andre, Don Judd, etc.) and one may wonder whether the collectors did not read more depth into their approach than was intended. Yves Klein is represented, and there is a very fine Wilfredo Lam. Nor are the more attractive works necessarily by the most famous artists: Luis Fernandez, for instance, is represented by a very fine but modest still life and a painting of a skull. There is a good deal of Ernst, Brauner, Magritte, Léger and Picasso, an excellent and amusing Miró, some noisy works by Tinguely, two expressive Egyptian funerary portraits of the Roman period and a collection of American Indian, pre-Columbian and Eskimo objects that includes some striking pieces.

Collections of this sort are something of an intimate affair. It is not assembled with the intention of being encyclopedic or didactic. Of course someone who has been collecting art for 40 years will have an idea of what it has been about. Dominique de Menil appears to be

attracted by the idea of perennality: "Time future contained in time past," in the words of T.S. Eliot quoted in the catalog. But this is an explanation after the fact. The de Menils bought things because they liked them. We cannot expect to agree with all their likes, but even where we do not share them we can imagine what it is that attracted them and why they felt impelled to buy.

Enthusiastic collectors are an important part of the process that brings art into being. The de Menils, over 40 years, have been a particularly stimulating element in the artistic life of Houston — and of Paris, for that matter. Aside from assembling their collections, they have stimulated the public manifestations of art in their adopted city, where they commissioned the construction of the Rothko chapel and are currently building the museum (according to plans by Renzo Piano, one of the architects of the Pompidou Center) that will ultimately receive the collections that have been their labor of love.



David Smith work, 1962.

## Prices Swing Wildly on Islamic Works

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As more buyers get involved in acquiring paintings, manuscripts and objects d'art from the Islamic world, the oddities that have long characterized price patterns remain as striking as ever.

Extraordinary leaps and bounds are to be observed from one sale

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

session to another, or sometimes within the same session, as in Wednesday's auction of "Islamic Works of Art, Carpets and Textiles" at Sotheby's. The beginning was difficult. Several 9th- or 10th-century bowls from the eastern Iranian city of Nishapur went unsold. Bidding stopped way below the low estimates printed in the catalog. Other pieces, such as a large bowl decorated with a round of goats that went for £914 (\$1,290), sold just above the low estimates or even below. A bowl with a horse in green, yellow and brown enamels went for £557. 20

percent less than Sotheby's low estimate in the catalog. Even well-known provenance made no difference: A 10th-century bowl from Iran decorated with a finely stylized bird, which was exhibited as part of the Edwin Binney 3d collection in Washington, sold for a modest £947.

There was an improvement when a rare dish, decorated in copper enamels, but of which about one-fifth was missing, which was ascribed to Egypt and given a 10th-century date, ascended to £7,588. However, the momentum nearly failed to sell, illustrating the highly speculative nature of the market.

This was a bowl decorated in grayish blue and turquoise green enamels with half palmettes and a central rosette on the ivory ground, which must have been of considerable beauty once. It has, alas, been put together from fragments. What was once a delicate off-white ground now has the appearance of a puzzle with unpleasant variations in tonality. Stimulated by its rarity and by Sotheby's estimates,

£15,000 to £20,000, bidding went up to a surprising £19,000. One more bid was then made by Sotheby's auctioneer on behalf of the vendor, who apparently had raised his reserve price at the 11th hour, and the object remained unsold at £19,500.

Minutes later an eastern Iranian bowl, with unusual and remarkable calligraphy that makes it a museum piece by any standard, barely created a stir. Although well preserved, it sold for a mere £1,150. Here there was no crazy reserve price. Such a contrast underlines the artificial nature of the price patterns in this area.

It was by no means the only one. Later, one of the rarest pieces of pottery in the sale, well preserved, with glamorous provenance — the Binney collection — and duly illustrated in a reference book, did not find a buyer above its reserve price. It was bought in at £7,500. From Sotheby's viewpoint, this failure was more than made up by a string of high prices that followed as bidding became brisker, culminating with a remarkable 17th-century century dish from Iran sold for a record £18,955.

Seen in terms of art economics, it sums up the unpredictable character of a fundamentally unhealthy market. The reason is probably that a majority of the works sold at auctions come from dealers. Reserves set by vendors in this field are not so much designed to protect the minimum price a vendor may be entitled to expect as to ensure the desired markup. The commercial provenance of the objects d'art further explains why some give an impression of déjà vu. Pieces that dealers have failed to sell directly are sent in for sale at auction where they sometimes also fail to sell. Wednesday's sale was no exception. Hence the 34-percent rate of bought-in items.

A different situation prevails where miniatures and manuscripts are concerned. Unlike objects d'art, which in the main have reached the market in this century as a result of illicit excavation that has devastated Iran and Afghanistan and to a lesser degree Syria, manuscripts have been collected at all times in the East and in the West. They have been studied by scholars for longer and are on the whole better understood. There are more established collectors who know what they are doing with regard to miniature painting from Iran, Islamic India and Turkey. Prices have been going steadily up for years. If the dwindling supply of quality works does not altogether dry up, they should continue to do so, as new buyers have joined the field.

Until recently the driving force behind the rise of the prices for Indian and Turkish miniatures was a small community of Western collectors backed by museums, with the exception of one Eastern collector. In the last few years, more Easterners, mostly established in the West, have become involved. Last month, at a Drouot sale conducted by the Oger-Dumont group, four miniatures of a Turkish manuscript of historic importance completed in 1595 came up for sale. Two went to Iranian collectors based in Geneva, including the most expensive one, sold for a record 605,000 francs (about \$75,000). The Turks for their part have started collecting their own objects d'art in the last decade but do not yet display a corresponding interest in early Turkish miniatures. There were no bids from Turkish buyers on the remarkable miniatures offered then at Drouot.

On Monday, at Sotheby's sale of "Fine Manuscripts and Miniatures," the best early Turkish specimen of calligraphy characteristically went to an English institution. The Victoria and Albert Museum judiciously acquired an important firman, or imperial edict, of Sultan Mehmet IV, dated 1081 of the Muslim era, or A.D. 1670, for

£17,840. The one important piece that went to a Turkish collector was a portrait of a woman done in the European technique of egg tempera about the mid-18th century. Attributed to Rafail, the Armenian who was court painter to three sultans, it went up to £16,500 despite some restoration and slight cropping.

The two Indian miniatures of some importance in the sale, done around 1620 after European models, sold equally well, given their imperfect condition, at £14,490 and £12,260 respectively. A surprise price of just over £10,000 was paid for a large-size miniature done around 1780 by an Indian artist working in the manner of the English painter Tilly Kettle.

But the success of the sale was due largely to Arab bidding on Koran manuscripts of various origins, mostly in fragmentary condition. A complete manuscript labeled "Ottoman," i.e. Turkish, but obviously Iranian as shown by the binding and the illuminated opening pages, went up to £24,530, tripling the estimate.

Most interesting was the display of interest in bibliography pointed up by the £32,335 offered for a manuscript of a falcory treatise. The expert pointed out in a typed sale room notice — correcting his catalog entry — that the manuscript was not dated 1223, but merely copied at some later date from a manuscript of that date. The paper ruled out any date earlier than the 16th century, the 17th or 18th seeming more likely. This makes the price astonishing, for hitherto many scripts from the Middle East that have no artistic merit have not attracted a great deal of attention.

More surprises are likely to take place in this field, where prices result much more from the genuine confrontation of real bidders than in the area of objects d'art.

## San Francisco Cable Cars Back for Test

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The streets of San Francisco hummed Thursday with a sound that hasn't been heard in 11 months: the whirr and jingle of the underground cable that pulls the California coastal city's cable cars.

"From now on, there will be cable cars in the street," said Jan Neilson, spokeswoman for the \$58.1-million cable car renovation. "People can see them — but they can't ride them."

Rides begin June 1. Until then, the cars will be around for tests only.

As pedestrians cheered and motorists honked, a shiny, refurbished cable car changed five blocks down the steep Nob Hill. The test was a "wonderful" success, said Matt Sooble, resident engineer on the cable car project.

"If you happened to be on California Street, you might have heard it hum," Neilson said. "The best place to hear it is in the underground room of the car barn. Down there, it jingles."

The cable cars, which have been scaling the city's ups and downs since 1873, were shut down Sept. 22, 1982.

## Rome Turns 2,737

The Associated Press

ROME — Mayor Ugo Vetere led the celebrations for the 2,737th birthday of Rome, which legend says was founded by Romulus in 753 B.C. The "birthday" is April 21. However, the celebrations were held Wednesday to avoid conflicting with the Easter weekend.

## The 'Emotional Situations' of Howard Hodgkin

By John Russell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The English painter Howard Hodgkin, 51, does not have a large international constituency of the kind that is kept in order by a cabal of dealers and curators, fed with a continuous and large-scale output, and stoked with promotional material and an occasional well-timed appearance in the auction rooms.

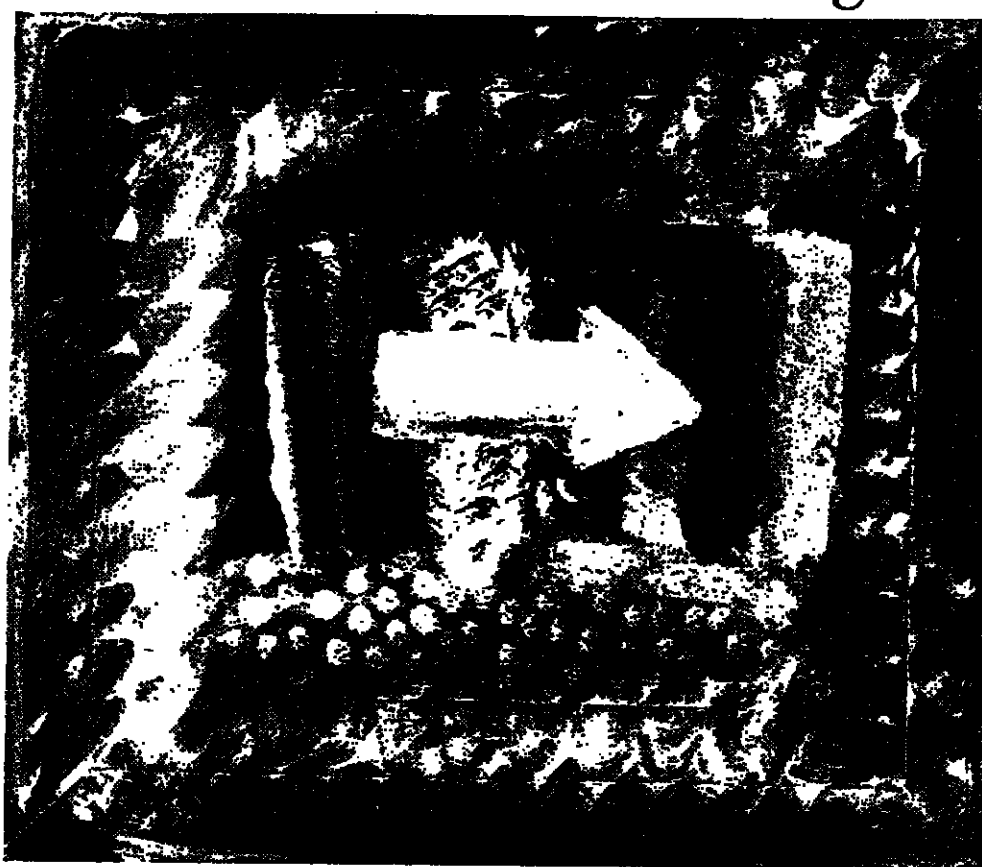
On the contrary, Hodgkin has the greatest trouble in bringing himself to sign a contract with any dealer. His output was minute until lately (as were the paintings themselves, by the standards of the day). His work is loved by those who own it, and it never comes up at auction. But it has made its way, all the same. When he last showed in New York, at Knoedler's in May 1981, it did not seem extravagant that Lawrence Gowing — painter, critic, historian and the author of a canonical book on Vermeer — should say in his foreword to the catalog that Hodgkin was "a painter more naturally and effortlessly original, more entirely himself, than anyone else alive."

Forewords of that kind can be merely a form of campaign rhetoric, to be trashed as soon as the exhibition has closed. But 1984 would seem to be the year in which that judgment will be submitted for wider approval. Howard Hodgkin has an exhibition of new paintings that opened Friday at Knoedler. As of the first week in June his work will occupy the whole of the British pavilion at the Venice Biennale.

Hodgkin recently produced a complete room for Liberty's of London, designing furniture, wall coverings and lampshades with the kind of free hand that was more common in the heyday of the Vienna Secession, or in the years when Raoul Dufy worked for Paul Poiret in Paris, than in our time. His scenery and costumes for "Night Music," a ballet choreographed for the Ballet Rambert by Richard Alston, brought high art back into the theater. He has worked to great effect in the middle ground between painting and printmaking.

His subject matter is what it always was — people in rooms, in gardens, in public parks, sitting above the Bay of Naples or oppressed by the heat of India.

The paintings are portraits of the environment as much as of the people themselves. In fact they are directly descended from the "conversation pieces" that were a



"In a Hot Country" (1979-83) by Howard Hodgkin (right).

distinguished feature of English 18th-century painting. Hodgkin's paintings are as often as not about indoor and outdoor spaces, and the interaction between them. As in many a painting by Pierre Bonnard, the outdoors comes indoors and the indoors make a run for the outdoors. This is in part a matter of formal structure, but it happens above all because Hodgkin thinks of people as interlocked with their environment. Where we live, and how we live — these things are the sum of ourselves, in his view, just as much as the nuance of our handshake, the timbre of our voice and the length of our stride.

Painting people, and painting the rooms in which they live and the gardens that they look out into, can of course be a documentary work of no more than documentary interest. Hodgkin could do work of that kind, if he felt like it, and indeed he has sometimes begun with a methodical and straightforward drawing of the subject that has tempted him. But there is a fundamental difference, and Hodgkin once defined that difference. "I am a representational painter," he said, "but not a painter

of appearances. I paint representational pictures of emotional situations."

There is an intensely subjective, not to say idiosyncratic element in the paintings that result. The interaction between one human being and another is the most compelling thing there is, whether in the novel, on the stage or in the movies. In painting it is not so often tackled directly because one of the key people concerned — the painter — is usually out of sight behind the easel. It is one of the peculiarities, and one of the great strengths, of Hodgkin's work that we are not aware of the painter as manipulator. What is going on in the picture seems to act on its own, against all the odds.

"To be an artist now," he said not long ago to the English critic David Sylvester, "you have to make your own language, and for me that has taken a very long time. Gradually, as you make your own language, the more you learn to do, the more you can do and the more you can include."

"I try," he says, "to find the maximum emotional intensity with the minimum of definition." It was always a daring ambition, and in



tially there were few who made it out at all clearly. But the paintings that looked cryptic in the 1960s now look perfectly straightforward, just as the paintings of the last year or two look like some of the most voluptuous images ever produced by an Englishman.

## David Lean's Passage to the Cinema of E.M. Forster's 'Passage to India'

By Gideon Bachmann  
International Herald Tribune

BANGALORE, India — The lanky Adela Quested, the character at the center of E.M. Forster's "A Passage to India," about whom its author said that "the gentleman is more attractive than the lady," is now Judy Davis, an Australian export against whom nobody could plausibly launch similar accusations.

The Marabar caves, where the dreamed or real sexual assault, which is the book's dramatic pivot, was supposed to have occurred, had to be blasted from rock by David Lean's technicians, much to the chagrin of the local conservationists. And the ancient, smiling Brahmin in his white dhoti dancing his ritual ablutions on the stone circle under that jacaranda, aglow in burning spring blue, is really Sir Alec Guinness, doing a stint for

Lean for the sixth time and adding another laurel to his crown of impersonations.

In short, what seems to be happening at the cost of \$16 million is David Lean inventing his version of Forster's invention of his version of a colonial version of the British Raj of the 1920s — with most claims to historical veracity cheerfully abandoned.

"The Raj," Lean said on the veranda of another colonial heritage — a palatial bungalow-type hotel spread around 10 acres of lush vegetation — "I've purposely overdone it. I'm sure that if I'd done it as it really was, it would have been terribly boring. But then, of course, I don't think film has anything to do with reality."

After "Lawrence of Arabia," "The Bridge on the River Kwai," "Doctor Zhivago" and 12 other films, the 76-year-old Lean is used to controversy. He better be, because this one will blow up a storm. The old India hands will complain about the designs on the elephants' tusks, as they complained about Forster's inaccuracies in 1924: the Colonel Blimp will see the film as another put-down for Britain's civil achievements in the East, as they did when Forster ruthlessly caricatured their bloated power-blinded

wives and their racial intolerance, and the liberals will see it as India maligned by a man who in his suave artistic and social stance, with his Oxford accent and topped by his regal white mane, could easily pass as a Mountbatten figure himself.

In England, the skirmishing has already begun. An eight-page spread in a Sunday magazine has accused Lean of everything from self-aggrandizement to the importing of endless bottles of Shippam's Meat and Fish Paste to feed his hungry crew of imported British technicians. Journalists keep asking him if this is his swan song and isn't he the man known to have waited three months for a proper color formation?

Organizing 130 technicians, the logistics for crowd scenes with hundreds of extras, the construction of mammoth sets, was a task so formidable that without Lean's indefatigable sense of humor it couldn't have been achieved.

"Smashing people," he says, "wonderfully good-natured. After every take tremendous clapping and cheering goes on. It's been quite a lot of fun."

It's the attitude with which he tackles Forster, too. "Twenty-five years ago I had a go at Gandhi, with Alec Guinness, but I didn't have a good script. And I've always wanted to make a film in India — I don't think anybody has made a good Indian film, but I haven't seen the new ones; they'll be good trailers for mine — so when I saw the stage play in London I tried to get the rights, but Forster wasn't selling, and I'm not a good presser. I think he'd had a bad time with the

book; people said he was terribly unfair to the English."

"I don't happen to think that the English who were out here were idiots, it's just that they did some awful things. But I certainly don't want to encourage the viewpoint that sees the whites as villains in a historical sense. On the contrary, it's a wonderful film about races, but I didn't want to make a contemporary political statement nor show how the situation described in the book to some extent still holds true of India. It's not balance I want, like Forster, but a quality of uncertainty, rather like real life."

He has stuck to this quality of uncertainty in handling the central riddle of the story: Are advances of a sexual nature made to the young British woman in the cave? She is in India to see if she likes it and her possible future husband. He, with all the others of his breed, would rather she stayed away from Indians. She takes off on an elaborate picnic trip with one and, as Lean puts it, "it's you who has to decide whether she fantasized the whole thing, if, in fact, he did make advances to her, or if she invented the advances because she was in such a state that she wanted them. Forster did make an attempt to write a scene where Aziz makes sexual approaches; two attempts, not very good ones, understandably. Then he pretended he didn't know what happened in the caves. I think I will stick with the same story."

He's not particularly worried about having made changes compared to the original, nor about being accused of avoiding the political significance. On the latter he feels it's just a matter of fashion.

"Colonialism was in fashion in the 20s; now it's out of fashion. Actually, what I have done is the book, but emphasized a little more. I've rather shifted the emphasis on the women. There's no doubt about it. The old saying is correct — the women lost us the empire. I don't think, though, that this is basically a sexual story, though there is sexual motivation. But that's not what creates aggression, it's just that they got a little bit above themselves. They got pretty bored with their 12 servants and felt pretty superior. They didn't know what to do. They didn't read, they had af-

fairs — rather like people on a film set."

Lean has written his own script, working three years on it. Besides Guinness, as Mrs. Moore, the enigmatic older friend to Adela; James Fox as Fielding; Nigel Havers as Ronny Heaslop, the stodgy magistrate aspiring to Miss Quested's possibly ruined virginity; and Victor Banerjee as Aziz, marvelously agile, easily hurt, naive and well-meaning, with the weight of his country's pride on his shoulders, both in the film and in the story it relates.



Victor Banerjee as Aziz in "A Passage to India."



Vase, c. 1000 B.C., from Azerbaijan.

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# WORLD AGRICULTURE

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 21-22, 1984

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## Increasing Output till Not Reaching World's Hungry

By Lester R. Brown

WASHINGTON — Measured in terms of output, the last decade has been one of unprecedented progress in world agriculture.

In 1950 the world's farmers produced 623 million tons of grain; in 1973 they produced nearly 1.5 billion tons. This increase of nearly 1 billion tons was all the more remarkable because it occurred in a period when the world's population was growing at a faster rate than ever before.

A closer examination of this 23-year increase reveals two distinct periods: before and after the 1973 oil price shock. Modern agriculture's reliance on cheap energy, and the sharp increase in the price of oil in 1973, forced farmers to produce more with less. For 23 years world food output expanded at more than 3 percent a year, although there was concern about rapid population growth, there was a comfortable margin in the growth of food production over that of population.

In 1973, however, annual growth has been less than 2 percent. The world's farmers have been going to keep pace with population growth. The global increase in world food output also obscures wide variations in individual geographic areas. In North America, production has steadily outstripped demand, generating ever larger export surpluses. In the Soviet Union, output has fallen behind demand over the last decade, making the country the largest grain importer in history. And in Africa, which has a population of 512 million and which has to feed 14 million additional people each year, food production per person has fallen steadily since 1970. Despite a tripling of grain imports since then, hunger has become chronic, an enduring part of the African landscape.

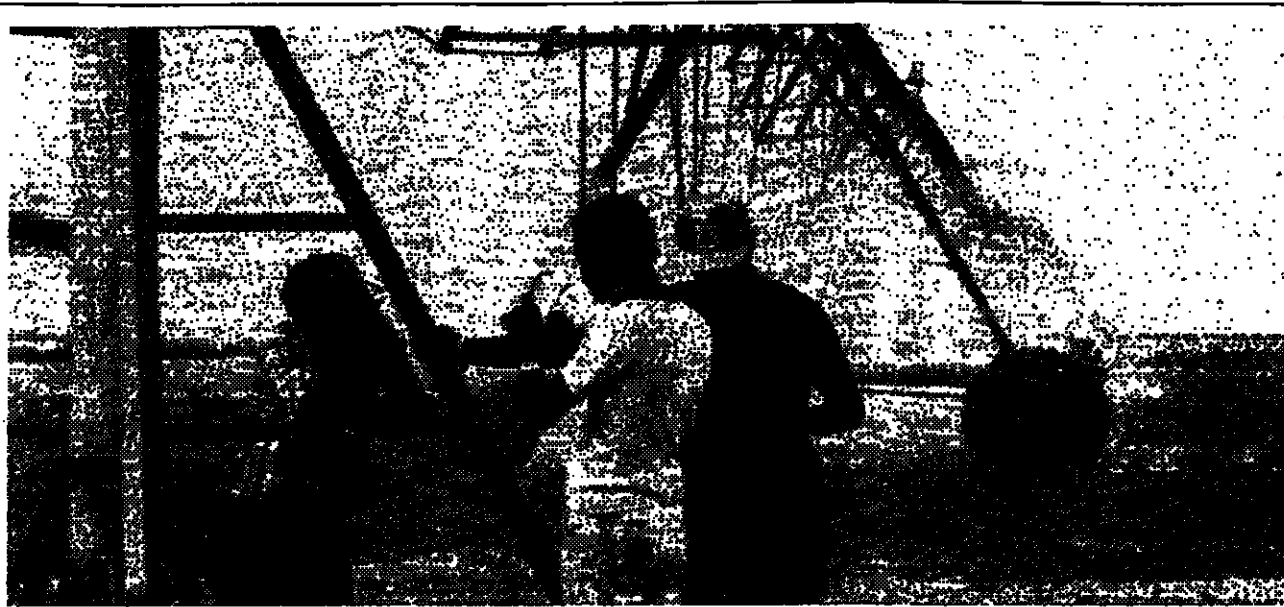
The 1983 drought in North America and Africa must be considered against this backdrop. The principal effect of the precipitous decline in the North American harvest was reduction in stocks and a rise in food and feedstuff prices. In Africa, where national food reserves are virtually nonexistent, the effects have been devastating.

Lester R. Brown is president and a staff member of the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based research group. This article is excerpted from "State of the World 1984, a Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society," published by W.W. Norton & Co. in New York and London.

### WORLD AGRICULTURAL DATA

	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Percent of world population	67	33
Percent of world agricultural production	38	62
Production per agricultural worker (1975 \$)	550	5,220
Arable land per agricultural worker (ha)	1.3	8.9
Fertilizer use (kg/ha) of agricultural land	9	40
Calories of daily food consumption (calories)	2,180	3,315
Number of seriously undernourished (millions)	435	n.a.

Source: "Agriculture: Toward 2000," by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).



A center pivot irrigation sprinkler east of Ismailia, Egypt.

## A Continuing Revolution in Irrigation

By Anne Charnock

CHESTER, England — Irrigated agriculture, has undergone a technological revolution in this century. Ancient methods of lifting water from rivers, canals and wells have been gradually replaced by the internal combustion engine.

The developing world, which has made considerable progress in this direction, continues to lag, however, in some of the more advanced methods to date.

The United States has taken advantage of the new opportunities more than any other country, pumping about 88 billion gallons a year from groundwater reserves; and Canada takes 10 percent of its water needs from pumping projects. But the developing world, too, has made some breakthroughs. Patrick Mulvaney, agricultural adviser to the London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group, said "pumped groundwater has extended irrigation into the areas of low and unreliable rainfall."

Groundwater reserves are immense — about 1 million cubic miles — many times the volume of water in our rivers and streams. Some water lies too deep for economic exploitation, so the biggest groundwater irrigation projects in the developing world are found where water lies close to the surface. Such areas include the Indus Basin of Pakistan and the Indo-Gangetic plains of North-

India. Bangladesh, too, has vast irrigated areas using groundwater but Bangladesh farmers have stuck to hand pumps.

"Cash crops may be able to stand the cost of pumping but the economics for subsistence farming is far more borderline," said Peter Stern, a British water consultant.

In countries with healthier economies and wealthier farmers, advances in irrigation technology — notably, pivot sprinklers — have been grafted onto groundwater diesel and electric pumps. These giant arrays of overhead sprinklers move in immense circles around groundwater pumps, sprinkling water over circular fields.

Libya has recently embarked on a controversial groundwater and pivot irrigation project, costing more than \$3 billion. Water will be pumped from 270 wells in the Sahara and piped 2,000 kilometers (1,240 miles) to arid coastal zones for irrigation.

Undoubtedly, there is great potential for further groundwater exploitation but many countries have still to map their underground assets. Their water engineers hold out hopes of discovering vast aquifers of clean, fresh water. For the least developed countries, though, modern pumps have been an irrelevance because of oil import costs. These pumps are inevitably going to remain beyond the reach of most of their farmers. If these

countries are to stand any chance of using their groundwater reserves, cheaper pumps must be found.

For this reason, researchers have been taking a look backward at water-lifting technologies. Wind pumps are being re-investigated, for example. Australia has long experience with wind pumps, using two or three to fill up a single storage reservoir. But this is essentially a complex technology, and even if local manufacturers can gear up for production, their products could only be afforded by wealthier farmers or aid-related programs.

Mr. Mulvaney is working on another idea — steam pumps using all manner of vegetation as a fuel for heating boilers. "There are vast areas in least developed countries that are not being fully used — either because of salinity, irregular rain, or because there is no rain harvesting," he said. "But by using more appropriate crops, even trees and shrubs, and by adopting water-conservation techniques, these areas could use more sunlight, converting it to biomass and use this to generate power for pumping. It has great potential."

With energy costs in mind, the World Bank has invested in studies of solar pumps using photovoltaic cells. The idea is not far-fetched, since the arrays are easy to maintain and some developing countries could even fabricate the arrays from imported components.

## Money Is Source Of Tragic Chaos In Food System

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON — The world's agricultural system, paradoxically producing more than ever at a time when entire nations suffer from hunger, is out of step.

The problem, in a word, is money: money that hungry nations and recession-plagued consumers do not have to buy the food they need or want; money that the major agricultural countries spend to subsidize their farmers; money that producer nations squabble over as they fight to hold old markets and open new ones.

Deep global recession and slow-er-than-expected recovery, in combination with a period of unusually bountiful harvests in most of the major farm countries, are the engines of the current problems. Intense battling for markets, bitterness over trade policy, serious threats of trade wars and cries for policy reform are the immediate results.

On this backdrop, curiosities such as these emerge:

• American farmers produce so much grain that their government returns the surplus to them so they will not plant more. U.S. farmers last year were given more than \$9 billion worth of surplus grain and cotton through the federal payment-in-kind program. A similar program continues for wheat, farmers, as world wheat stocks rise for the third straight year.

• The European Community threatens to topple from a heavily subsidized Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which takes up more than 70 percent of the community's budget. It has created such anomalies as Europe, far from the tropics, becoming the major sugar producer (from beets) in a world awash in sweeteners; a costly dairy surplus, described as "the butter mountain," and grain, supported by subsidies that stimulate production, entering markets heretofore closed to Europeans.

• China has made such dramatic

agricultural gains, with record outputs of grains and cotton, that it has fallen behind on import commitments, igniting tensions with U.S. farmers who avidly eye that market. In 1983, China had record crops of wheat, rice, coarse grains and cotton and was one of the few regions of the world to register a gross increase in farm production. India and Bangladesh, among others, also recorded significant production gains, thanks to good weather and improving technology.

• Brazil and Argentina, staggering under crushing debt, push their farmers to produce more for export, in turn competing for markets that Americans, Australians and Canadians had taken for granted for years.

• The Soviet Union, after a record output of meat, milk and eggs and higher grain, sugarbeet and potato production, continues to tap world markets for wheat and livestock feed grains, taking advantage of lower prices and competition among the major Western suppliers.

• As severe drought and agricultural-structure problems affect Africa, creating intense hunger, malnutrition and social upheaval, the major Western producing nations grapple in a desultory way with the financial and political difficulties of providing massive, immediate assistance.

• The United States goes to the negotiating table, warning that the entire \$63-billion trading relationship is threatened over one more ounce of American beef per year for Japanese consumers. The Japanese finally compromised last week, agreeing to accept more U.S. beef and citrus. But the country's chief negotiator worried openly that he had given away more than was politically acceptable at home.

The U.S.-Japanese dispute in many ways typifies the stress that characterizes the contemporary agricultural system.

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## Is It Time to Move From Research to Solving Third World Problems in the Field?

By Peter Oakley

READING, England — The problems associated with the agricultural development of the Third World are continually — and dangerously — analyzed and debated.

Despite the revolution brought out in some countries, noticeably India and Mexico, in the last decade by high-yielding varieties or near such crop innovations, the main characteristics of Third World agriculture continue to be a vanishing resources base, poor production levels, inadequate support services and an apparent unwillingness to innovate. The general poverty of Third World agriculture has persisted despite decades of concerted effort, massive aid transfers and a continual flow of new technologies. Yet, usually, the developed world per-

sists in its approach to these intractable agricultural problems — research, technological packages and then persuasion to adopt. Perhaps a fundamental cause of the problems of the Third World's agriculture lies in the way that one clings to this orthodox approach.

In the last 20 years, 11 International Research Stations (IRS) have been established to spearhead the search for technological solutions to the agricultural problems of the Third World. In 1981, the World Bank estimated that about \$6 billion was spent worldwide on agricultural research, more than a third of which was devoted to research in the Third World.

The universities of Europe and North America receive thousands of graduates annually from the Third World to pursue higher studies in the agricultural sciences.

These scientists will conduct further research, do more field trials, generate more knowledge and add to the already voluminous technical knowledge about the Third World's agriculture. There are few parts of the Third World remaining where agriculture scientists do not already have a basic understanding of the technical problems associated with poor production.

Perhaps, therefore, the time has come to change the emphasis or even to throw the engine into reverse. Despite the massive technological effort, the vast majority of farmers in the Third World have little or no contact with any form of agricultural service.

There is a higher status afforded to agricultural research in the Third World, and this has resulted in a graduate preference to research agricultural development rather than

actively getting involved in tackling its problems.

There is an imbalance — and also a touch of unreality — between massive research complexes and the basic level of most peasants' agriculture. It could be argued that much of the agricultural research is irrelevant to the vast majority of farmers and that it widens absolute income differences between the better off and poorer farmers. It is undeniable that only a tiny minority of Third World farmers have benefited directly from the technological packages, while many have experienced the negative consequences.

An example of this strange situation can be found in Peru. There, the International Potato Research Center (IPRC) pushes forward the technological frontiers of potato production and is continually seek-

ing to develop even more futuristic production methods, for example, seed potatoes. And yet the overwhelming majority of Peruvian farmers, for whom the potato is a staple, have little if any contact with the ideas coming out of the center.

What then is the solution? Simply, there has to be a change in emphasis from generating further new technologies to applying on a massive scale the technologies that already exist. There is now a powerful argument that, in terms of making a minimum overall impact upon farm production levels in the Third World, there already is to a large extent the knowledge required. This is not an argument against agricultural research, which will continue to be important to tackle outbreaks of crop disease, for example, but it is an argument that has already generated a lot of

knowledge and now the emphasis should be on its widespread application.

But how is all this to be achieved? Agricultural research scientists will rise in protest that the frontiers of knowledge are never definitively scaled and that the pace of research should not slacken — that it should be increased even more. Few have contemplated what a change of direction might imply. Firstly, one may have to think of actually stopping a substantial amount of research that is of less immediate widespread application and divert resources into the communication and other means required to diffuse more widely the already existing technologies. Secondly, one should proceed on the basis of the "next step." Few farmers in the Third World can use — or need in the first instance — sophisticated technologies. It has to be

determined what knowledge would help them to begin to improve the basis of their agriculture, for example, better weeding or simple agronomic practices, like crop spacing, and concentrate upon massively communicating that knowledge. Thirdly, one should re-orientate — if it is at all possible — the professional agriculture services in the Third World and better equip them to extend existing knowledge. Finally, existing agricultural knowledge should be spread more widely throughout the Third World. Too much of it is done and stored by institutions outside the Third World and is not readily available.

"Research is successful only if the improved technologies are adopted by farmers," according to the World Bank. On the basis of that statement one could not argue that agriculture to date has not had

the expected effect. The overwhelming majority of farmers in the Third World continue to be excluded from the benefits of modern agricultural technologies. Yet, the assumption persists among those involved in agricultural development that if the technology can be produced, then the increased production will follow. It is time to radically question this assumption. Agricultural research has had its time: an effort of equal conviction is now needed to take what is known and make it widely available to those who need it.

Peter Oakley, who worked on rural development projects in Latin America and Africa from 1965 to 1976, now is a lecturer at the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Center, the University of Reading, Reading, England.

## Europe's Farm Lobby Is One of World's Strongest

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — "The European farm lobby is bloody-minded, tall-murdered and selfish," said David Curry, chairman of the European Parliament's Agriculture committee and, in marked contrast to most of its other 44 members, a stern critic of farm spending the Common Market.

"It is," he said, "therefore much easier for other farm lobbies the world over, except that it is considerably more powerful."

"Europe's farm lobby is extraordinarily effective," agreed Tony Cusack, head of the BEUC, the European federation of consumer organizations. "But it has also be-

come a victim of its own success. Its heyday is over."

A senior official in the European Commission's agriculture directorate echoes Mr. Venables' view. "By bending all attempts at farm reform until now, the lobby has in effect been slowly killing off the goose that lays the golden eggs," he said.

For after almost a quarter of a century of runaway farm spending, 1984 is the year that the EC must face the stark choice between reforming its crippling expensive Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) or suffering bankruptcy.

The 8 million farmers in the EC are resolutely waking up to the idea that the CAP system of subsidies and price supports is threat-

ened and price supports are threatened with drastic pruning. This year it is due to cost a record \$15 billion and, unless an overall financial reform package can be agreed upon, the Common Market will overspend its available funds by the autumn. The 40 or more organizations that make up the European farm lobby are, meanwhile, preparing to mount a fierce rearguard action and fight cuts to the CAP every inch of the way.

The likely vigor of the farmers' counteroffensive can be judged by their reactions to the recent March 31 pact agreed by EC farm ministers as only a first step toward eventual CAP reform. But for the first time ever, the measures did

trim prices and output, and they were little more than murmurs of polite dissent compared to the commotion still to come.

The political influence exerted by the farm lobby is a matter of intense interest and not a little awe in Brussels. "There are some 2,000 to 3,000 lobbyists in this town," Mr. Venables said, "and even those representing industries such as steel or shipbuilding are dwarfed by the scale and organization of the farmers."

There are today only half as many farmers in Europe as there were at the end of World War II, and only one farmer in four is con-

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## Biotechnology's Leap Forward

By David Morgan

SHROPSHIRE, England — World agriculture is poised for a leap forward on an unprecedented scale as current developments in biotechnology create radically new concepts for livestock and crop production.

While biotechnology involves a wide spectrum of application, from medicine to pollution control, its potential impact on agriculture is comparable to that of microelectronics and information technology on industrial societies generally — it presages a measure of change unsurpassed since man first learned how to domesticate animals and to plant seeds.

But in contrast to the silicon chip, biotechnology is neither a recent innovation nor does it focus on specific inorganic products. Its diffused role is concerned with the complex process of living organisms.

Biotechnology has been used for thousands of years in the conversion of agricultural products into such foods as bread, beer and cheese by utilizing microorganisms to assist in a variety of fermentation processes. But it was not until the 1940s that biotechnology became increasingly science-oriented, with the emphasis on biochemistry and microbiology. Even more recently, a decade ago, a crucial advance was achieved through mastering techniques for manipulating genetic material.

Since then, progress has been rapid and no sector in agriculture will not be significantly affected by it.

In the search for improved crops plant breeders are being provided with techniques to replace the lengthy conventional processes of crossbreeding and hybridization now generally in use. Instead, by growing crops with chemically modified genes and by other biotechnological methods, the time required to produce "super" varieties is being drastically shortened.

Biotechnology enables plant genes to be recombined, or transferred from the cells of one species to those of another. This has enabled other major targets — the improvement of the nutritional qual-

ity of a number of food crops, disease and pest resistance — to be brought within reach.

Higher yielding crops for difficult conditions, such as arid or cold regions, will also be appearing as a result of genetic manipulation.

Advances are being made toward the genetic rearing of certain types of bacteria that will boost the fertility and production potential of the soil. Much research is centered on the rhizobium bacteria, which has the ability to "fix" nitrogen from the air and to increase protein yield, cutting nitrogen fertilizer costs and improving both yields and quality. The genetic code from certain rhizobium strains has already been successfully transferred to others to create a "super" strain that will increase a plant's efficiency by perhaps as much as 25 percent.

Some of the most dramatic results from the application of biotechnology will influence livestock production. The basic concept involves the identification of desirable genetic factors, such as prolificacy or disease resistance. These are extracted from the cells by the use of enzymes and are transferred to bacterial cultures, from which they are eventually recovered, re-introduced to fertilized eggs and transplanted into the uterus of a "host" animal.

The transplantation phase of the process is already well established, with considerable numbers of embryo transfers having been carried out on various types of livestock throughout the world. Viable techniques of genetic manipulation, however, will take a little longer to appear as a commercial breeding routine, but when it does the genetic factors introduced will be inherited by subsequent progeny.

But it is not only the breeding programs of livestock that will be influenced by biotechnology. Other aspects of animal production that will be affected include growth rates, which are influenced by factors beyond those inherited genetically, and disease prevention, for which genetic engineering will provide effective vaccine protection against a range of bacterial and viral infections that have so far been resistant to conventional vaccines.

## FAO and Its Donors Maintain an Uneasy Truce

By Letta Taylor

ROME — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, once rocked by accusations of inefficiency and overspending, has edged an uneasy alliance with its

embittered donors despite a growing resistance to multilateral aid. A symbolic truce was reached at a November meeting of FAO member nations at the agency's headquarters, where for the first time since the 1975 election of the director general, Edouard Saouma, delegates unanimously approved a biennial budget.

American and Western European officials said the unanimous vote for the 1984-85 budget ac-

knowledgeed an attempt by the FAO to correct what donors had seen as inefficiencies in field projects and bloated administrative expenditures.

Founded in 1945, FAO is the largest UN specialized agency with more than 7,000 full-time employees. It provides a clearinghouse for information and cooperation in agriculture and directs field projects to raise food production in more than 120 countries.

"FAO has made enormous efforts in responding to concerns about its efficiency and budgetary growth," said the U.S. Ambassador to the organization, Millicent Fenwick. "The unanimous approval of

the budget was a signal of support for these achievements."

Both Washington and Bonn, however, continue to deliberately delay their contributions to the agency's budget in what one ranking West German official described as an attempt to "squeeze further concessions out of FAO."

Mrs. Fenwick described such maneuvers as part of a larger protest against rising expenditures in the UN system as a whole. She said that they did not signal a possible pullout such as the one threatened by the United States from the United Nations.

Budgetary concerns came to a head in 1981, when the United

States and four other major donors — Japan, West Germany, Britain and Switzerland — voted against a 31-percent increase in FAO's 1982-83 budget, while nine other countries abstained.

Under the UN system of one vote per nation, that budget was overwhelmingly passed by the 156-member FAO. But while the United States, which provides 25 percent of the budget, and other developed countries have often abstained from voting, it marked the first time members had actively protested spending increases.

The current budget of \$421 million shows a real increase of only 0.5 percent after adjustments for

inflation. Mr. Saouma said in a recent speech that the low ceiling aimed at "limiting the financial burden on member nations and continuing the search for economy and efficiency."

More skeptical observers say the FAO remains lethargic. While \$7.5 million have been shifted from staff and administration to technical and economic programs, nearly 70 percent of the current budget is still earmarked for salaries, staff costs and publications.

A ranking West German official, who spoke on the condition that he remain unidentified, said that Bonn also believed FAO's un-

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## WORLD AGRICULTURE

## Food Import Bill In Japan Is Rising

By Jack Burton

TOKYO — The presence of Japanese farm trade barriers should not obscure the fact that it is the world's largest importer of food, buying 25 million tons for about \$16 billion annually — mainly from the United States, Canada and Australia — accounting for about 10 percent of the global food trade.

In light of this dependence on food imports, Tokyo's recent dispute with Washington over Japanese import restrictions on beef and citrus products would seem to accentuate one of the most criticized aspects of Tokyo's trade policy — its continuing protectionism in the agricultural arena. (The United States sells 60 percent of its beef exports and 40 percent of total citrus exports to Japan.)

Japan's increasing reliance on overseas agricultural sources stems from its growing preference for Western-style food. In 1960, when Japan still relied on the traditional staples of rice and fish, the country was able to provide 93 percent of its own needs. By 1980, the self-sufficiency rate had dropped to 77 percent as the Japanese ate more bread and meat. About half of the animal protein consumed by the average Japanese comes from various meats, such as beef, chicken and pork, while fish and other marine products provide the other half. Although bread consumption has gone up, most Japanese still eat almost eight times as much rice.

Agricultural products coming to Japan that are also grown by Japanese farmers are subject to a combination of tariffs and import quotas, the latter being placed on some 20 or more products, ranging from fruits and juice byproducts to dairy goods and the well-publicized beef and citrus. Japanese officials, however, say that the country is one of the freest markets in the world for farm goods and they point to similar restrictions on farm trade placed by the United States and Western Europe to protect their farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) justifies the import limitations by citing the need to promote a greater degree of self-sufficiency in food production — a potent argument in a country where wartime memories of near starvation still linger.

Such actions as President Richard Nixon's restrictions in 1973 on U.S. exports of soybeans, a key ingredient in the Japanese diet, as

well as President Jimmy Carter's grain embargo against the Soviet Union following the invasion of Afghanistan, have kept Japanese feelings of food insecurity alive.

MAFF projects that if Japan's overseas food supplies were cut off, the average intake of more than 2,500 calories would drop to 1,900, about the level experienced in the hungry days of the immediate postwar period. Although Japan produces 80 percent or more of the vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs, milk, fish and rice it consumes, its major vulnerability lies in the areas of grains and beans.

Japan imports 94 percent of its wheat, 91 percent of its soybeans and 100 percent of feed grains.

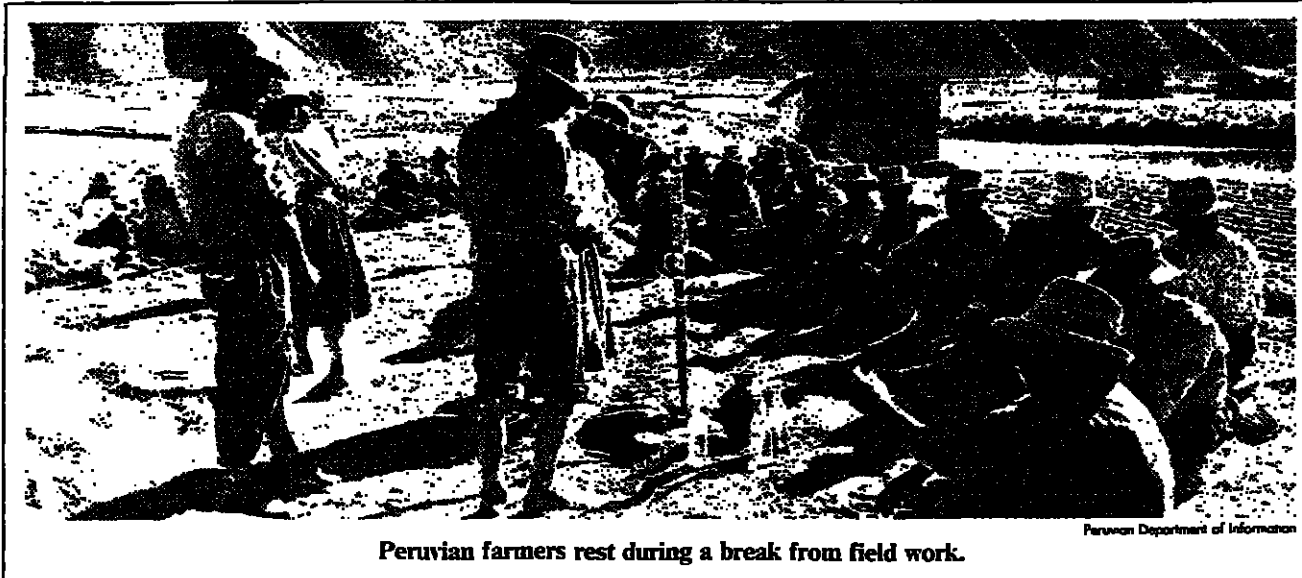
But the import restraints are also the result of the political clout wielded by the more than 5 million farm households in Japan. Rural areas are disproportionately represented in the parliament with 30,000 votes needed to elect a legislator, compared to 150,000 votes in an urban district. The conservatism of the countryside is one reason why the Liberal Democratic Party has remained the country's dominant political force in the postwar era, and its leaders frequently represent major farming areas.

The beef and citrus issues provided a graphic example of the influence the farm lobby holds within the LDP. While Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone favored a conciliatory policy toward the United States on the matter, most of his party colleagues publicly opposed such a course.

What Japanese farmers fear most from the liberalization of farm trade is that they could not compete with foreign producers.

The low productivity of Japanese farmers, combined with the import restraints, have made eating in Japan expensive. Food costs, on average, are twice as high as in the United States. As a result, the majority of Japan's urban population, the biggest eaters of a Western diet, favor dismantling the trade barriers as a way to lower prices.

Pressure to lower the import restrictions also comes from Japan's major corporations, represented by the Keidanren, the federation of economic organizations, which fear that continuing agricultural restrictions will fuel protectionist sentiments among Japan's major trading partners that could lead to limiting exports of Japanese manufactured goods.



Peruvian farmers rest during a break from field work.

## Long Drought Worsens Africa's Bleak Prospects

By Denis Herbstein

LONDON — In the fertile Shebelle Valley of southern Somalia the European Development Fund has a farm project destined to produce 5,500 tons of grapefruit annually when harvesting begins in three years' time. But the project is so expensive that each grapefruit would cost \$1 to produce at today's price, making it a hopeless case on the world market.

Yet, the Somali home market is saturated, with 30 private farmers producing 8,000 tons of grapefruit a year and selling it at a fraction of the EDF price. Jürgen Kraft, lately EC delegate in Mogadishu, said: "We all know it is a still-born child."

Two decades into independence, sub-Saharan Africa is hungrier than ever, with the drought that started in the Sahel in the early 1970s now spreading havoc among the better-off communities in the south. But the Somalia grapefruit saga indicates that Africa's agricultural crisis is only partly the outcome of unkind providence. Man is largely to blame.

In the 1960s, farm output rose from 2.3 percent a year, in line with population increases. In the 1970s, the food sector grew at only half the rate of population. Food needs mirror this decline. In 1970, a mere 6 percent of the world's food aid went to Africa. In 1981, the continent accounted for half the world figure.

Africa was once able to feed itself. Not on rice or wheat, tomatoes or trout, but on sorghum, yams, cassava, plantains and the capsaicin fish from the Niger. Europe

introduced new tastes and trading practices, the best known being the conversion of Senegal into a giant peanut patch. Even at independence, most of Africa could earn hard currency from food exports. Some, like the Ivory Coast, with wise marketing and lots of French money, got better at it. But Nigeria now has a regular food import bill of more than \$1 billion. There, the oil bonanza was to blame — it was a cause of the rush from the countryside to the towns, a disastrous shift to Western eating habits and a loss of interest in growing food.

In Ghana, the Cocoa Marketing Board offered such ridiculously low prices to peasant farmers that the country's main export crop was

more often walked into Togo or the Ivory Coast than trucked to port warehouses. In Guinea, President Sékou Touré's attempt at blanket socialization of agriculture simply encouraged the cattlemen of the Fouta Djallon to take their stock into the freer market of Senegal. Often farmers have given up cash crops and have been content to feed their families on traditional food. Reliable statistics are difficult to find, but it could be that Africa is not quite as hungry as figures indicate.

Wars, refugees, the unacceptable colonial division that left the Somalia of the Ogaden subject to Ethiopia have displaced planting and harvests. Mozambique's western provinces are starving as much

from the absence of rain as from the depredations of the South African-backed terrorists.

An estimated 40,000 expatriate "experts" work in African development, the majority in agriculture or related fields. The United Nations estimates that each one costs \$100,000 a year to maintain — that is \$4 billion before a brick is actually laid or a seed is planted. Yet, as a World Bank economist, Eliot Berg, told a U.S. congressional subcommittee recently: "Much of the investment in agriculture, especially the domestic component, has gone into state farms, big irrigation schemes and similar capital-intensive activities. These have turned

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## European Farmers: A Strong EC Lobby

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sidered to be a full-time farmer. Until the early 1970s the farmers were going off the land at the rate of one a minute and after that at the rate of one every two minutes. Yet it would be wrong to conclude that the power of the agricultural lobby waned accordingly. The farm sector now includes agribusiness and industrial-equipment interests that mean that for every farmer represented a nonfarmer must be taken into account.

In addition to the main farmers' body in Brussels, the Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations (COPA), which groups 23 national lobbies, there are also four other weighty groupings. There is the COGECA body representing the 10 million members of Europe's 40,000 cooperatives, the young farmers of the CEJA, the EPA farm workers' trade union and the CEFAR education and training organization.

The farmers' numerical importance is only a part of their strength. A crucial advantage that the EC farmers organizations have is that they are an integral part of the CAP itself.

"Unlike lobbies elsewhere, notably in the United States," said an Agra-Europe farm expert, Brian Gardner, "the EC pressure groups operate from within. COPA was actually set up by less than a dozen than Sacco Mancuso, the architect of the CAP. And until very recently COPA was shown the European Commission's annual price proposals even before they were submitted to member governments."

The most striking aspect of farm lobbyists' strength and skill, however, has been their ability to remain as the unchallenged representatives of both big and small farmers alike. The European farm sector is, in fact, extremely heterogeneous, and the CAP's charge that its subsidies offer bare survival to smallholders but rich pickings for the larger landowners who tend to dominate the lobbying organizations.

Blanket EC farm price rises tend to accentuate regional disparities — such as that in which the farmers of France's Limousin area earn an average six times less than, say, in the Ile de France grainbelt — but are strongly urged by the lobbyists as being in the interests of all farmers.

The farm lobby is also said to have successfully prevented embarking on questions from being asked about the precise inner workings of the CAP. Yet only 5 percent or so of EC farm spending most years goes directly to farmers.

As one EC Eurocrat put it, "There is a terrible fog about the CAP's social usefulness." But the threat that keeps the farm lobby strong is the largely unspoken one that it can mobilize the agricultural vote against the CAP's opponents. "It's a slightly baffling idea," observed the same commission official, "and it seems to be the politicians who persist in this belief that the farmers can bring down governments." The reality is, of course, that there are all too few marginal constituencies where the farm vote would have a national impact.

## Increasing Output Fails to Save World's Hungry

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drought translated into widespread hunger and, in a score of countries, the threat of famine.

As the world recovered from World War II, hopes for improvement in nutritional conditions were high. An accumulating backlog of agricultural technologies, such as hybridization and chemical fertilizers, were waiting to be applied on a massive scale. Between 1950 and 1973 world grain production more than doubled, to nearly 1.3 billion tons. Although output expanded more rapidly in some regions than in others, all regions shared in the growth. This rising tide of food production improved nutrition

throughout the world, helping to boost life expectancy in the Third World from less than 43 years in the early 1950s to over 53 years in the early 1970s.

This period of broad-based gains in nutritional improvements came to an end in 1973. After the oil price increase that year the growth in world grain output slowed. Since 1973, world grain production has expanded at less than 2 percent yearly, barely keeping pace with population. Although the period since the 1979 oil price rise is too short to establish a trend, \$30-a-barrel oil may well slow growth further.

In per-capita terms world grain output climbed from 248 kilograms (545.6 pounds) in 1950 to 326 kilograms in 1973, an impressive gain of 31 percent. Since then, however, annual grain output per person has remained around 325 kilograms. A global average, this figure embraces countries where yearly grain availability per person averages only 150 kilograms, requiring that it all be consumed directly, as well as countries where it exceeds 700 kilograms and is largely converted into meat, milk and eggs.

Since 1973, attention has focused on the impact of petroleum prices on food supply, but demand has also been affected. On the supply side, rising oil prices have increased the costs of basic agricultural inputs — fertilizers, pesticides and fuel for tillage and irrigation — thus acting as a drag on output. On the demand side of the equation, escalating oil prices combined with ill-conceived national economic policies have contributed to a global economic slowdown so severe

since 1979 that it has brought world growth in per-capita income to a virtual halt. Had income continued to rise at the same rate after 1973 as it did before, prices of food commodities would have been stronger, thus supporting a more vigorous growth in farm investment and output.

Agricultural underinvestment in Third World countries has also contributed to the loss of momentum, but the central point is that the rise in oil prices, affecting both food supply and demand, has brought the era of robust growth in world food output to an end.

Oil is not the only resource whose questionable supply is checking the growth in food output; the loss of topsoil through erosion is now acting as a drag on efforts to produce more food. And the scarcity of water is also beginning to affect food production prospects. Since World War II, the world's irrigated area has more than doubled, but the flurry of dam building of the last generation has now subsided. With occasional exception, most of the remaining potential projects are more difficult, costly and capital-intensive.

In some situations, irrigated agriculture is threatened by falling water tables. The Southern Great Plains, where much of the U.S. growth in irrigated area over the last two decades has occurred, provides a disturbing example.

Irrigation there depends almost entirely on water from the Ogallala Aquifer, an essentially nonreplenishable fossil water reserve. As the water table in this vast agricultural area begins to fall with the deple-

tion of the aquifer, the cost of irrigation rises.

A somewhat analogous situation exists in the Soviet southwest, where the excessive diversion of river water for irrigation is reducing the water level of the Aral and Caspian seas. This has many long-term negative consequences, including a diminished fish catch and the gradual retreat of the water line from coastal cities that depend on it for transportation. Given the strong internal pressures within the Soviet Union to produce more food, however, the diversion is continuing.

A second major threat to irrigated agriculture is the often intense competition for water between farming, industry and cities. In the U.S. Southwest, the irrigated area is actually declining in states such as Arizona, where Sunbelt migra-

tion is swelling cities that are bidding water away from farmers.

The issue is not whether the world can produce more food. Indeed, it would be difficult to put any foreseeable limits on the amount the world's farmers can produce. The question is at what price they will be able to produce it, and how this relates to the purchasing power of the poorer segments of humanity. The environmental, demographic and economic trends of the 1970s and early 1980s indicate that widespread improvements in human nutrition will require major course corrections. Nothing less than a wholesale re-examination and reordering of social and economic priorities — giving agriculture and family planning the emphasis they deserve — will get the world back on an economic and demographic path that will reduce hunger rather than increase it.

## Money Is Source of Chaos In International Food System

(Continued From Previous Page)

world agricultural scene. Even though Japan is the leading customer for American farm products (\$6.5 billion last year), U.S. farmers for years have chafed at the tariffs and barriers erected by Japan.

If Toyotas and Datsuns can be sold freely in Detroit, the argument goes, then U.S. farm products should have unlimited access to Japanese consumers. In an American election year, when symbol

may mean as much as substance, the Reagan administration chose to make beef and citrus two examples of the limits of American tolerance.

The Reagan White House and Agriculture Secretary John R. Block continue to fire broadsides at the EC over real and imagined threats to the access of American agricultural goods to the European nations. In an unusual orchestration of the idea, Mr. Block last month played host to President François Mitterrand of France on his Illinois farm and stressed repeatedly American displeasure at EC policies.

Dozens of products, from wine to citrus pulp, are troublesome in the relationship, but the issue of corn-gluten feed has become a centerpiece. The feed, a byproduct of corn milling in the United States, enters the Common Market free of duties and brings roughly \$750 million a year. But the EC agricultural ministers are seeking to limit the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to restrict imports and hold down costs, a move that has infuriated American corn farmers. Mr. Block, threatening retaliation of some sort, calls the EC move "pure protectionism."

In less parlous economic times — as recently as the 1970s, for instance, when demand generally outran supply — these policies were not so threatening. Markets were expanding, exporting nations had little trouble selling their goods. But as recession swept the world and farm export volume declined in 1982 and 1983, the fight for markets intensified and cast a shadow on the immediate future.

A recent U.S. Department of Agriculture analysis of world market conditions noted "potentially severe" consequences in the slow recovery, particularly for the less developed nations that have no petroleum to produce income. "Foreign-exchange shortages already plague many developing countries, and the likelihood that foreign exchange earnings will increase slowly suggests that more countries will be affected," the report said.

These global conditions have served in another sense to stimulate demands for reform of agricultural policies that seem geared to producing for markets that, for now at least, are not there. In both Europe and the United States, the hue and cry is loud — basically because of increased public outlays to support agriculture. Collateral pressure grows in Third World nations for internal changes that make them less reliant on foreign food sources.

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# THE CHANGING PATTERN OF WORLD GRAIN TRADE, 1950-1983\*

(In millions of metric tons)

Region	1950*	1960	1970	1980	1983*
North America	+ 23	+ 39	+ 56	+ 131	+ 122
South America	+ 1	0	+ 4	+ 10	+ 3
Western Europe	- 22	- 25	- 30	- 16	+ 2
Eastern Europe and Soviet Union	0	0	0	- 46	- 39
Asia	0	- 2	- 5	- 15	- 20
Australia and New Zealand	- 6	- 17	- 37	- 63	- 71
Other	+ 3	+ 6	+ 12	+ 19	+ 9

\*Plus sign indicates net exports; minus sign, net imports.  
Average for 1948-52.  
Preliminary.

Source: "State of the World — 1984," by Worldwatch.

## Underfed Itself, Brazil Counts In Food Exports for Debt Bill

By Richard House

SAO PAULO, Brazil — During mid-1983 visit to Brazil, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block said he was appalled by Brazil's huge agricultural potential and advised the country to grow less food.

Such advice was ill-received in a nation where 86 million of the 120-million population are underfed, according to Food and Agriculture Organization standards, yet where massive increase in agricultural exports presents the only hope for Brazil to ease its foreign-debt burden.

Although vast land area and low-cost labor make Brazil a potential breadbasket for developing countries, whose demand for food is expected to double by the year 2000, the country has still to adequately feed its own population.

But indebtedness has forced Brazil to become an increasingly important producer, and the soybeans, frozen orange juice and chickens that prompted Mr. Block's comments are now competing with U.S. farm products. They are responsible for half the trade surplus Brazil needs to pay the mounting interest bills, for like

everything else in Brazil agriculture is driven by the \$100-billion external debt.

The price of such readjustment has been heavy availability of basic food staples has slumped and domestic price increases of up to 400 percent have left the nation's poor hungry. Last year they raided supermarkets in urban areas. In 1984, Brazil finds itself considering imports of rice, black beans and corn, and it is already a major buyer of Canadian wheat.

"While the productivity of soybeans is dropping," said Claudio de Moura Castro, author of a report for IPEA, the government institute for economic and social planning, which warned of a dangerous polarization in agriculture, favoring exports.

Over the last 15 years the importance of traditional export crops — coffee, cotton, sugar and cocoa — has been eclipsed by oranges, tobacco, chickens and, above all, soybeans, whose planted acreage increased from 200,000 hectares (494,000 acres) in 1960 to 9 million hectares in 1980. Last year, farmers emphasized the shift toward the U.S. farming model by planting another million hectares of soybeans.

Sales of the 1984 soybean crop of 15 million tons are expected to yield \$3.5 billion — or 25 percent of total exports and outflowing coffee. Although this is just a quarter of U.S. production, experts say yields are increasing rapidly on huge farms in the new "soya frontier" of Brazil's southwest and will soon emerge as a serious rival to U.S. producers.

Agricultural exports have taken advantage of aggressive foreign-exchange policies, financial subsidies and an upturn in international prices. Brazil has also been quick to exploit opportunities on international markets caused by scarcity.

Setbacks to the 1983 U.S. soybean crop and the frosts in Florida orange groves caused a surge of Brazilian soy products to markets such as the Middle East, and Brazil is now responsible for 85 percent of orange juice exports.

"We have the potential to fill demand for food around the world up to the year 2000," said Martinho Faria, president of ABIOVE, the Brazilian oilseed industry federation.

"Our huge external debt can only be paid with agro-industrial exports," Mr. Faria said.

## In Arab World, Food Security Assuming Major Proportions

By Susannah Tarbush

LONDON — The riots in which scores of people died in Tunisia and Morocco at the beginning of this year undoubtedly expressed major political grievances, but they also highlighted the crisis in the agricultural sector and the lack of food security in both countries.

The immediate cause of the riots in Tunisia was the more than doubling of the price of bread and flour products that was to have taken effect from Jan. 1. The government's aim was to limit the burden of the Caisse de Compensation, which accounted for 188 million dinars (\$365 million) of food subsidies in 1983.

In Morocco the prices of foodstuffs, including butter, cooking oil, lump sugar and cake flour, but not bread flour, had already been increased in August 1983 in order to reduce the allocation to food subsidies for the year by 400 million dirhams (\$49.7 million) to 1.6 billion dirhams (\$198.7 million). Price rises were planned in the 1984 budget.

The riots revived memories of similar disturbances in Egypt seven years earlier to the month, when bread riots took to the streets of Cairo and other cities in a violent protest against the slashing of food subsidies at the behest of the International Monetary Fund. President Sadat is forced to rescind the price increases then just as King Hassan II of Morocco has been forced to do in 1984.

Increases in the price of food caused the riots in Casablanca June 1981 that were put down by Moroccan army with hundreds of deaths reported. The question of food security has become a major occupation of the Arab world in general, and regularly appears near top of the agenda at pan-Arab economic discussions. The gap between food imports and exports widened from \$300 million in 1970 to \$1.5 billion in 1981, and it is expected to have been around \$2.2 billion in 1983.

The Khartoum-based Arab Organization for Arab Economic Development has been charged with writing a 12-volume study of food resources and with formulating a strategic food plan. In a

swing away from the grandiose projects of the early 1970s under which, for example, Sudan was to rapidly attain the status of "breadbasket of the Arab world," Arab planners are adopting a more realistic attitude. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) has been working with the Arab League and the other Arab funds on a plan to invest in projects that are already part of Arab countries' own development plans.

The Gulf Cooperation Council have been particularly vocal about the dangers of insecure food supplies, and the GCC has set up a committee to examine the needs and storage facilities of its members. Huge silo capacity may be

installed in Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates to ensure food supplies should the Strait of Hormuz be blocked.

The GCC states have invested large amounts in agriculture as a step toward self-sufficiency in at least some commodities, and Saudi Arabia in particular has achieved impressive results, at vast cost. It is self-sufficient in wheat and dairy products and is an exporter of eggs to other Arab countries.

But while the recent debate on Arab food security may have been most intense in relation to the Gulf, it is in some of the poorer and more populous Arab states, such as Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt that the food problem has already reached alarming proportions.

## Continuing Drought Worsens Bleak Prospects in Africa

(Continued From Previous Page)

out to be largely a waste of money; their impact on output has been negligible in most cases.

Invariably, projects are imposed from on high: the peasant cannot understand the technology or the benefits of the drainage required in growing rice in Upper Volta or irrigation from a dam on the Senegal River. As one aid worker said: "There is more political mileage for both the black president and the donor country in the tape-cutting ceremony to open a new road than you get out of a successful but small-scale farming cooperative. Yet, within a few years that road will be crumbling and there will be neither new money, the skill nor the will to maintain it."

The peasants are the backbone of agriculture — at the same time feeding themselves and the townspeople and raising hard currency. (Mr. Berg said the two occupations do not necessarily clash. Healthy export crops usually accompany an adequate subsistence production).

In the case of the Sahel, there is

much evidence to suggest that Western aid is impeding rather than aiding recovery from drought. Jon Tinker, of Earthscan, the London-based environment group, said rainless periods are a recurring phenomenon in the Sahel. "The farmers would grow a variety of crops, not high yielding, but they were tough and they survived," he said. "Now the food-growing areas have shifted too far north, and the rapid switch to cash crops, without enough variety, has contributed to the disaster. The West has institutionalized famine."

With the result that the desert moves ever southward, the peasants flood to the towns and food aid becomes an easy option for the once stubborn farmer. By the end of the century, the Sahel will have to import more than 3 million tons of cereal to feed its 50 million people, by which time half will be living in the towns, compared with only 10 percent today.

For some years now the emphasis has been changing. Governments have begun to realize that their oil, uranium, bauxite and iron are at the mercy of price fluctuations beyond their control. The "Green Revolution," "Operation Feed Yourself" and other slogans are the public side of the call to return to the land. A much greater proportion of development aid now goes into the countryside.

The nature of agricultural aid is changing too. The smallholder is the center stage again, but now furnished with the appropriate technology — village wells rather than giant dams, electricity, fertilizer and seeds, extension services, a cooperative to market the crop — and a decent price to make it worth his while. But this is only the beginning. So far no country in Africa has shown anything like the success of India's green revolution.

This year, despite the West's selling and donating more wheat, corn and rice than ever before, Africa's grain shortfall is likely to be as much as 800,000 tons. This means hunger, malnutrition and death for many of the 150 million people in 26 states in South, East and West Africa.

## Trade Competition to Heat Up Next U.S.-EC Round

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON — A fragile cease-fire has developed this year in the mini trade war between the United States and the European Community over agricultural exports.

This fall, U.S. officials say, is due more to the general decline in world farm trade than to any resolution of a conflict that began two years ago when the EC captured several of the United States' export customers with cheaper, government-subsidized farm products.

But these officials also are warning that this slowing of export sales has made competition for foreign sales even keener and increased the chances for a resumption of full-scale hostilities this summer.

"Even though the rhetoric has subsided for the moment, we're just as angry about EC subsidies as we were before," Daniel M. Amstutz, undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, said in a recent interview. "When farm export markets are so competitive, any objectionable trade practices by others become more important and more vexing."

It has been 14 months since the Americans "fired a warning shot across the EC's bow" by subsidizing large sales of flour, butter, and cheese to Egypt, thus taking over one of France's best customers in the Middle East.

During that time, through the use of subsidized interest rates and guaranteed credits, the United States has also captured traditional French wheat export markets in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and the EC flour market in Jamaica. On the other hand, the Americans have failed to regain their poultry markets in the Middle East, which the EC and Brazil took over in 1982 with cheaper, subsidized products.

But so far this year there have been no other large-scale actions by either side. Although they continue to talk about it, the threats by EC members to retaliate for the North African sales by limiting imports of American corn gluten feed have not materialized. Nor has the EC increased import taxes as yet on American fats and oils, as the community talked of doing last year.

In turn, the Reagan Administration has managed to ignore repeat-

ed demands from Congress for more use of the Europeans' own weapon of cash export subsidies, which the agriculture secretary already has the authority to do.

For the last two years the volume of agricultural exports from the United States, especially of wheat, feed grains and soybeans, has declined and is expected to do so again this year. The EC's foreign sales of wheat, dairy products, and meat have also sagged in that period.

The American losses, according to Mr. Amstutz, are due in part to the rising value of the dollar, which makes U.S. exports more expensive. Today, many Third World countries are even deeper in debt. And with their own revenues cut by the oil glut, the OPEC countries have less money to loan to the less developed nations for food purchases.

Also, after last summer's drought in its Corn Belt, American feed grain prices have leaped to levels some former customers can no longer afford. More significantly, grain exports of both the EC and the United States have declined generally because world wheat and rice production were at record levels in 1983. Consequently, some importing countries are filling more of their own cereal needs themselves. Some are also increasing their own meat and poultry production and not importing, either from the United States or the EC.

"At the moment, it's not so much our losing more markets to the EC as it is that other countries are providing more for themselves," Mr. Amstutz said.

But as surpluses of dairy products and wheat continue to pile up in both the United States and the EC countries, the need to export is becoming more acute and the incentives to resume the skirmishing are increasing, he added.

Both sides are well-armed to start again, though escalation warfare could endanger the agricultural sales each still makes to the other. Collectively, the EC is the United States' biggest foreign market for bulk farm commodities such as soybeans, feed grains and soybean meal and oil. The United States, in turn, buys substantial amounts of EC cheese, wine and other processed products, all of which American producers would like to see curtailed.

Although the EC's policy of price support and export subsidy is now causing bitter dissension among community members themselves, the Europeans are burdened with massive quantities of government-held surpluses and their only

hope of reducing those surpluses is to sell them abroad.

The Americans are in the same predicament with their excess supplies of wheat and dairy products. So the United States is making more dollars available for subsidized export credits and loan guarantees. The United States has already provided \$95 million in 1984 for this form of subsidy to Jamaica and to the former French customers in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. It has an additional \$85 million available for these credit subsidies this year. And Congress has just authorized adding \$100 million to

next year's direct export-credit program, which allows importing countries with poor credit ratings to borrow more food money from American banks.

Earlier this month, an American trade representative sought to take the dispute from the bilateral stage to the broader forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). He warned a meeting of that multinational group in Geneva that a ban on export subsidies was needed to prevent the collapse of

the international agricultural trading system.

Another try for an armistice will be made next month when the EC and the United States join 12 other exporting countries in meetings here with officials of GATT and the International Monetary Fund. A U.S. trade official said the dispute over subsidizing farm exports would be brought up.

"All countries should remember that nobody, including the United States, owns any agricultural export markets," Mr. Amstutz had said earlier. "We welcome competition, but only if it's open and fair."

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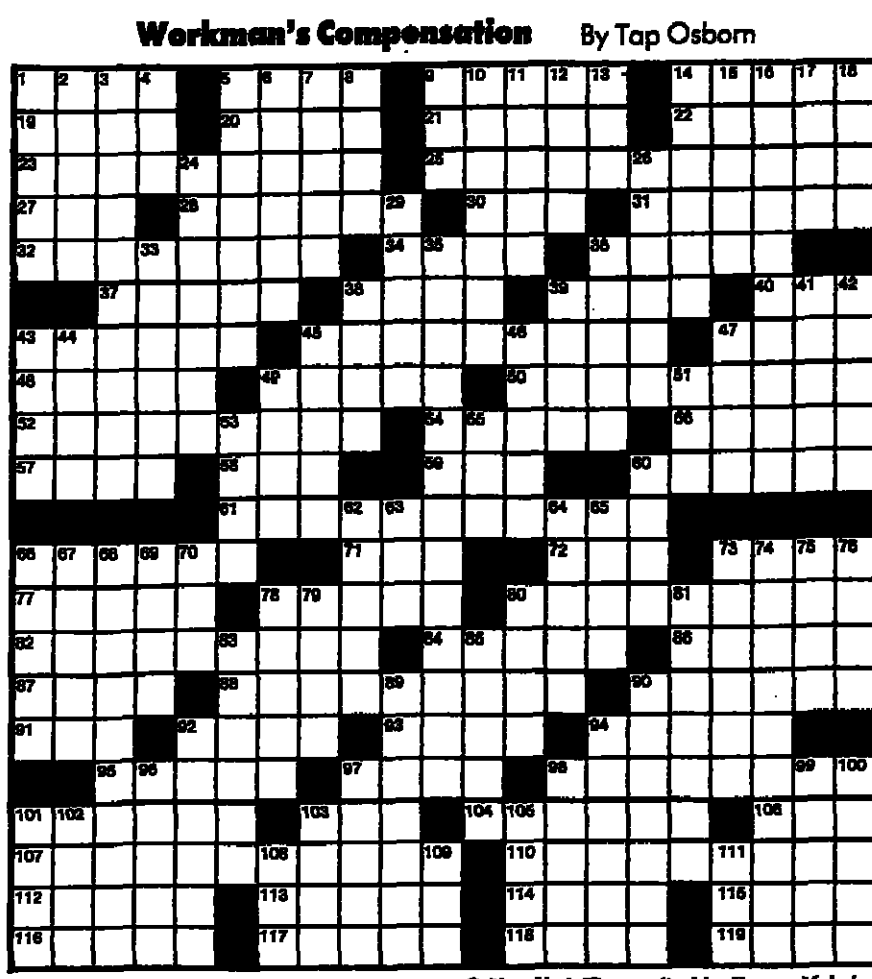
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**DOWN**

1 Stock term  
2 Peter of "Casablanca"  
3 Caxer's beverage?  
4 Blyth  
5 Hard blows  
6 U.S. slalom  
7 First sign  
8 Sistas  
9 Zermatt sight  
10 Like Stanley Kowalski  
11 Make use of  
12 Mexican Indian

**DOWN**

13 Dead letter  
14 Bluestocking  
15 G.I.'s dog tag  
16 Psychiatrist's supper?  
17 Bingo device  
18 Whilom  
19 Old card  
20 He has "I" trouble  
21 Muzzle  
22 Deliverance  
23 Padre's pastry?

**DOWN**

36 Mink  
37 Hawaii's first Congresswoman  
38 Certain legumes  
39 Poppycock  
40 Explanatory phrase  
41 Penates' partner  
42 White Russian ruler  
43 Petrocelli of Red Sox fame

**DOWN**

45 Resign  
46 Beethoven's last symphony  
47 Not weather  
48 Tibeto-Burman group  
49 J. S. Copley's forte  
50 Bark cloth  
51 Circle segment  
52 Astringent  
53 Fashion  
54 Cut off, in a way

**DOWN**

55 Novelist's need  
56 River triangle  
57 Court star  
58 Critic's snack?  
59 Message from the pen  
60 Lunar New Year in Vietnam  
61 Klammer's arena  
62 Electrician's repeat?  
63 Like the Cheshire Cat  
64 Previous

**DOWN**

76 Four: Comb. form  
77 Hog plums  
78 Gist  
79 Cleanse of oil  
80 Battery type  
81 Hearsore  
82 Not sotto voce  
83 Golden intangible  
84 Belafonte's forte  
85 Like the Cheshire Cat  
86 Previous

**DOWN**

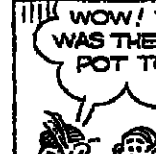
88 Out of control  
89 Smart one  
90 Unfinished  
91 Contend  
92 Nebulous  
93 H.S. junior's exam  
94 Norwegian river  
95 He kicked to conquer  
96 Tennis term  
97 Lost weekend  
98 Young plant  
99 Adherent

## PEANUTS

HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I FLYING ACE FLYING WITH THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH WAITRESS.



HI, SWEETIE.



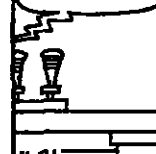
DID YOU KNOW THAT THE FOAM ON ROOT BEER COMES FROM THE SAP OF THE DESERT YUCCA TREE?



I THINK I NEED A BETTER OPENING LINE.



WOW! THAT WAS THE BIGGEST POT TONIGHT.



THAT'S NOT THE WAY THE OLD SAYINGS GOES.



OH, BUT, "OLD SAYINGS LIKE OLD SOCKS NEED MENDING NOW AND THEN."



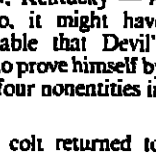
THAT'S ALL WE NEED, A CHAPLAIN WHO GOES AROUND QUOTING NEW SAYINGS.



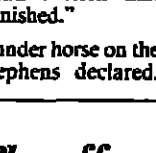
ON YOUR WAY, I WOULDN'T MARRY YOU IF YOU WERE THE ONLY MAN ON EARTH.



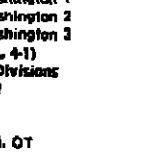
TAKES YOU BACK, PET?



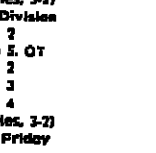
REMEMBER WHEN I SAID THAT TO YOU?



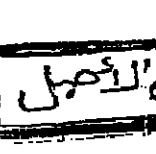
THAT'S THE PROBLEM, I SHOULD HAVE SAID TO SOMEONE WHO LISTENS TO ME.



DID YOU GET TO SEE ANY? HOW IS SHE, LARRY?



I DON'T KNOW, TOM!



WHEN I WALKED INTO THE HOSPITAL ROOM, SHE WAS IN BED BUT LOOKED FINE. THEN I STARTED TO TALK TO HER.



SHE LOOKED AT ME AND SAILED—BUT SHE DIDN'T KNOW WHO I WAS, TOM!



LET'S BLOW THIS JOINT, GARFIELD.



HANG ON!



WHERE DID YOU GO?



TO GIVE THE REFRIGERATOR A GOOD BYE KISS.



## BOOKS

Jewish son-in-law. "If nobody wants me anymore," she announces, "I'll go to the Jews."

"The Retreat," the fourth work of Appelfeld to be translated into English, is a parable that aims to teach, among other things, that the Jew who cuts himself off from his fellows in a non-Jewish world is truly adrift. Try though he may to imitate the majority, he has no hope of being accepted or, when persecution strikes, of being spared.

The ailments that the Jews are seeking to escape have of course been diagnosed for them by the non-Jewish world. One of them, Lauffer, for example, described by Balaban as "an incorrigible Jew," is "frivolous, nimble, shifty as they come and capable of exerting a spellbinding charm on Gentile women." One resident reports that he has counted 200 defects among Jews, from inflated nerves to shortness of stature. Little wonder then that Balaban bursts out, "They're right to hate us."

Alas, none of these campers seem capable of redemption. They keep reverting to their bad habits, like playing poker every night. In Balaban's opinion, "poker was a Jewish disease which had to be pulled up by the roots."

But even those who attempt to change and go jogging around the mountains to build up their bodies cannot escape either their own natures or the hatred of the outside world. These Jews in retreat from their Jewishness finally have no one left to count on but each other.

As he demonstrated in his earlier works, Appelfeld, who was born in Eastern Europe and spent time in a Nazi concentration camp as a child, has a powerful vision to impart. Unfortunately, it only flickers here. The characters seem to be concealed by the mountain mists. Even Lotte, with whom we spend the







